The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,476—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1888.

NOVEMBER 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern & Western India, &c.,

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
12	8	0 Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12	8
21	0	12 0	22	0
25	0	13 8 Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmer	25	0
28	0	15 0	28	0
34	0	18 0 After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt	34	0
38	0	20 0	38	0

C. P. & Co.'s BORDEAUX HOUSE selection ranks as the finest in India.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of Passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

[illegible]ULAR AND ORIENTAL [illegible] COMPANY.

[illegible]EPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

[illegible]s.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday
[illegible]4	500	W. P. Thompson..	30th Nov.
[illegible]3	500	G. W. F. Browne	7th Dec.
[illegible]	700	R. F. Briscoe	14th ,,
	500	H. Weighell	21st ,,
	800	W. A. Seaton.....	28th ,,
			1889.
	600	G. W. F. Browne	4th Jan.
	800	W. D. Mudie.....	11th ,,
	500	H. Weighell	18th ,,
	600	L. H. Moule	25th ,,
	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Feb.
	600	W. D. Worcester	8th ,,
	500	H. Weighell.....	15th ,,
	800	W. Barratt	22nd ,,

[illegible]B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, and London.

[illegible]ed to Aden only, and Passengers [illegible]steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

* This ship proceeds to Brindisi and Venice, and will not take Passengers or cargo for London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	on or about
SUTLEJ	4265	800	W. D Worcester	6th Dec.
BENGAL.....	4499	800	W. Barratt	20th ,,
				1889
PENINSULAR ...	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	3rd Jan.
SHANNON	4139	800	C. R. Edwards..	17th ,,

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 26th November, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE :

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE.....	5.000	800	1st Dec.,	1888.
Doo. BALDUINO..	5,000	800	20th ,,	20th Jan. 1889.
R. RUBATTINO..	5,000	800	10th Jan.	10th Feb. 1889.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA ..	on the 8th Dec. inst.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 24th Nov 1888.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 13th December, at 5 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers should be on board with their Luggage at 9 o'Berth in the Prince's Dock by 4 p.m.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE S. S. LOCKSLEY HALL, 4,000 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain COLLIN, will sail on 5th February, 1889. She has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements, including the Electric Light throughout Saloon and Cabins, which are all on Deck. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, November 2, 1888.

TUDOR SHAPE.
(Straight side.)

GLASSWARE.

	Per Dozen.	Rs.	a.
Sherry and Port Glasses	,,	6	8
Claret	,,	7	8
Champagne	,,	9	8
Liqueur	,,	5	8
Hock Green	,,	10	0
Handled Custards	,,	10	0
Finger Glasses.....	,,	15	0
Tumbler Stands	,,	7	8
Beer Glasses	,,	6	8
Soda Tumblers	,,	11	0
Decanters, quart	Each	6	4
Decanters, pint	,,	4	8
Claret Decanters	,,	9	8
Flower Tubes	Per Dozen	7	8

Full set for a dozen of the above Rs. 125-8
Cask and Packing Free.

[illegible]HILLIPS & CO., Limited,
[illegible]BOMBAY & POONA.

[illegible]EHOLD CLARET.

[illegible]a the singularly favourable [illegible] under which it is selected for [illegible], equal to any at Twenty Rupees [illegible]d in the hands of the Indian [illegible]hout the strictest economy [illegible]t at every step of its impor- [illegible] know good Wine, to say [illegible]nything equal to it in [illegible]for it here, which is [illegible]hts, Rs. 5-8.

[illegible], Limited,
[illegible]RCLE, BOMBAY.

[illegible]E ONLY PERFECT HAIR DYE.

KEMP & Co.'s
CIRCASSIAN FLUID

SURPASSES all existing dyes in the purity, delicacy, and natural appearance of its results.
Per Case, Rs. 2.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "BUSHEER," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 29th November, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons (at 11 a.m., on 2nd December, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 1,942 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 29th November, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 29th November, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 19th December.

FOR MARMAGOA DIRECT.

THE S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 1st December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th November, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

XMAS CARDS.
AN ENTIRELY NOVEL SERIES.

WE have given great attention to our Collection, which will surpass any former year.

Inspection is Solicited.

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GRAPES,
NUTS,
STILTON CHEESE,
GORGONZOLA CHEESE,
Are now in stock

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DRIED AND PRESERVED FRUITS.

	Rs.	a.
French Plums, in 1lb. bottles.....	1	1
Do. do. 2lb. do.	2	2
Figs, in boxes.....each	0	12
Figs, Turkey, in tins.....each	1	8
Muscatel Raisins.....per bottle	2	2
Almonds and Raisins..... ,,	2	6
Sultana Raisins ..... ,,	0	14
Currants, Fine Zante ..... ,,	0	14
Barcelona Nuts .....per lb.	0	8
Brazil do. ..... ,,	0	10
Cob Nuts do. ..... ,,	0	15

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

Almonds, Green .....per lb.	1	12
Apricots..... ,,	1	12
Cherries ..... ,,	2	0
Chinois, Green ..... ,,	1	12
Chinois, Gold ..... ,,	1	12
Greengages ..... ,,	1	12
Ginger .....per tin	1	10
Mirabelles .....per lb.	1	12
Pears, Pink ..... ,,	1	12
Pears, White ..... ,,	1	12
Raspberries ..... ,,	1	12
Strawberries..... ,,	2	0

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
Furnishers to H. E. the Governor and H. R. H. the Duke, Commander-in-Chief,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MILLIN'S LACTO-GLYCOSE,
OR
MILK FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

Prepared with Milk and not Farinaceous.

Per Bottle Re. 1-10 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & Co, Ld., BOMBAY.

COLEMAN'S LIEBIG'S
EXTRACT OF
MEAT AND MALT WINE

IS suitable for the Robust in health, as well as the Invalid. An immediate Benefit is experienced after taking it. It is nutritious, stimulating, flesh-forming, and health-restoring.

Per doz., Rs.27. Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

AGENTS : KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP & Co.'s
BLOOD MIXTURE,

ENRICHES the Blood, and cleanses it from all Impurities arising from any cause whatsoever. It restores the Tone and Strength of the System when debilitated by Disease or the Enervating Effects of the Climate.

Per Bottle, Re. 1 8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.

KEMP & Co.'s
GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER,

PRODUCES a Clear and Beautiful Complexion, and removes all Roughness, Redness, Freckles, Tan, and all other Blemishes of the Skin.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.

"Not for an age, but for all time."
EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

ENJOYS no mere ephemeral celebrity. It has supplied a great and long-felt want in the Toilet economy of this country, and has therefore taken a firm and, we venture to say, a permanent hold on public favour. It replaces the unctuous applications to which the Hair was formerly subjected by a delightful process of affusion, which instead of oppressing and deadening the vitality of the scalp invigorates it, and affords all the conditions of health which ought to surround that part of the frame where the mental faculties reside.

Its effects on the Hair are to promote the growth, to impart the softness and lustre of silk, and instantly to arrest any tendency to baldness; while its almost fairy fragrance lends an additional pleasure to the operations of the Toilet.

The "Douche" is felt to be a boon wherever its use has penetrated, and it is now exported to the remotest parts of India.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2-; Postage, 4 annas

CLARETS.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored" ...	11	4	6	4
BORDEAUX—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux ...	11	4	6	4

Of these two Clarets, St. Julien Medoc and Bordeaux, we have sold during the past three years 11,500 dozen, equal to an annual consumption of upwards of 3,800 dozen. This fact is sufficient evidence of their popularity.

PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour ...	14	0	7	12
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour ...	17	8	10	8
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour ...	23	0	12	8
CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	28	0	15	8
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	35	0	18	8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE VICEROY'S ARRIVAL.

SPECIAL GOODS for the above occasion comprising :—

BLACK DRESS HATS, Superior Quality,

DRAB DRESS HATS, Do. Do.

SUN HATS & REGULATION HELMETS

GLOVES, TIES, Etc., Etc.,

CIVIL, NAVAL & MILITARY UNIFORMS.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure to announce the arrival of the following NEW GOODS :—

FOR COLD WEATHER WEAR.

RUGS, MAUDS AND BLANKETS.

Real Arctic Eider Down Quilts, English Feather, Eider Down, and Horsehair Pillows

WARM GLOVES AND MITTS.

CARDIGAN JACKETS.

WARM UNDER-CLOTHING,

OVERCOATS AND ULSTERS.

SCOTCH CHEVIOT SUITINGS,

UNSHRINKABLE FLANNELS

FOR SHIRTS AND SLEEPING SUITS.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Warm Rugs, all Wool	20	0		
Real Austrian Rugs	33	0		
Scotch Mauds, from	20	0	to 35	0
Real Whitney Blankets, White or Scarlet, per pair... ...	24	0		
Ladies' all Wool Shawls ...	25	0	to 28	0
Eider Down Quilts, each... ...	25	0	to 45	0
Eider Down Pillows covered Turkey Twill, each	6	8	to 8	8
Eider Down Pillows, each ...	9	8		
Best Feather Pillows, each ...	8	8		
Horse-hair Pillows, each	8	8		
Best Wove Flannel Sleeping Suits from, each	12	0	to 16	0
Best Wove Flannel Shirts, each...	8	8		
Warm Gloves, per pair..... ...	1	8	to 2	8
Kid Gloves, Lined, very warm, Spring Fastening, per pair ...	4	8		
Ladies' Kid Gloves, Lined, very Warm, Spring Fastening, per pair	4	0		

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a
Warm Mitts...	2	4		
Cardigan Jackets, Hand-knitted...	10	0	to 12	8
White Cashmere Mufflers	3	0	to 3	8
White Wool do. do.	3	0		
Fancy do. do. do.	3	0		
Real Scotch Lambs' Wool Vests, each...	5	8	to 6	8
Real Scotch Lambs' Wool Pants, each, from	5	8	to 6	8
Stout Brown Merino Vests, each ...	7	8	to 8	8
Do. Pants, per pair ...	7	8	to 8	8
Lambs' Wool Socks, very Warm, per doz.	25	0		
Ribbed Hand-knitted Half Hose, per doz.	30	0		
Balaclava Caps	4	8		
Chest Protectors, per pair	2	0		
Warm Overcoats	45	0	to 55	0
Ulsters, very Warm...	45	0	to 55	0
Warm Cheviot Suits, from... ...	38	0	to 50	0

THORPE & CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAYLORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

COOPER, MADON & COMPANY, LD.,
HAVE JUST UNPACKED
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!
AT ALL PRICES.

'XMAS CARDS!
NEW YEAR CARDS!

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK TO SELECT FROM FROM ANNAS 2 TO RUPEES 8.

FANCY ARTICLES FOR PRESENTATION.

THE LATEST DESIGNS IN

ALBUMS, PHOTO SCREENS AND FRAMES, LADIES' AND GENTS' DRESSING CASES, MIRRORS, BLOTTERS, LADIES' COMPANIONS, WORK BASKETS, &c., &c.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD REAY,
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
AND THE
VICEROY OF INDIA.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
58, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

STUDIO OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE
from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld

BEG to draw the attention of the Public to the undermentioned Gold and Silver Second-hand ENGLISH WATCHES, by the best LONDON and PROVINCIAL MAKERS; Each Watch is in per fec order and having been taken from time to time in exchange, we are enabled to sell them at very low prices.

Each Watch is accompanied by a Guarantee for from two to five years.

				Rs.
Gold Hunting large size heavy 18ct. cases,			by D. and W. Morice.....	240
Do.	do.	do.	by Wm. Robinson	180
Do.	do.	do.	by Wm. Weichert	300
Do.	Medium	do.	by Brockbank and Atkins.....	125
Do. Open Face	do.		by Tobias	75
Do. Do.	do.	heavy cases	by Dent	220
Silver Hunting	do.	do.	by do.	85
Do. do.	do.	do.	by John Jones.....	85
Do. do.	do.	do.	by Rotherham	75
Do. do.	do.	do.	by Chaplin and Co.....	55
Do. Crystal Face	do.	do.	by John Jones.....	75
Do. do.	do.	do.	by John Brown	35
Do. do.	do.	do.	by Henry Heap	45
Do. do.	do.	do.	by John Jones.....	95
Do. do.	do.	do.	by E. White	70
Do. do.	do.	do.	by John Jones.....	60
Do. do.	do.	do.	by Mackay and Chisholm	40
Do. do.	do.	do.	by Bennett	30
Do. do.	do.	do.	by Benson	15

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, Opposite Clock Tower.

AND

POONA, 11, STAFF LINES, Opposite Napier Hotel.

FERRINTOSH

"NOTED BRAND" Choice and of GOOD AGE. Per dozen, Rs. 24.

WHISKIES
PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"OLD VATTED" Mellow and VERY SUPERIOR. Per dozen, Rs. 28.

"IMPORTANT NOTICE!"

"READ THIS!" "READ THIS!" "READ THIS!"

"ETA" "ETA" "ETA"

PURE AND UNADULTERATED "SIROCCO" DRIED DARJEELING TEA.

RICH, FRAGRANT AND MELLOW.

DIRECT FROM THE GARDEN.

SEASON 1888

Is now obtainable in Packets from ½lb. to 80lbs. each.

AT

KEANE'S DARJEELING TEA DEPOT,
No. 1, Sirdar's Mansions, Apollo Bunder.

THE PROPRIETOR of the MAHARANEE TEA ESTATE, DARJEELING, has opened the above establishment for the Sale of PURE and UNADULTERATED TEAS, Season 1888, brought direct from the Garden to Bombay.

It is a singular and established fact that, though Tea is of more general consumption in every household than any other article, it is bought with greater carelessness and want of thought than any other thing we consume.

It would seem to many that a Cup of Tea is simply a Cup of Tea and nothing more, whereas, unfortunately, it is frequently a great deal less and very often something more—a great deal less in being largely composed of withered and spent leaves, and something more in much of the common Tea being extensively made up with mixtures of dirt and rubbish entirely foreign to the Tea Bush.

Genuine honest Teas (not mixed with rubbish and attenuated by previous infusions) will yield more real tea liquor than double the quantity of inferior and adulterated Teas, and not only double the quantity, but twice the quality.

Before buying Tea, try it in the Cup. The proof of Good Tea is found in the drinking, and a trial as above is the only real and best test.

DARJEELING TEAS are well noted for their strength and flavor, and in the Calcutta and London Markets, fetch the highest average rates. They are now acknowledged by thoroughly competent judges to be superior to all other Indian Teas, not only as regards their strength and delicate flavor, but also in respect to their "keeping" qualities.

These teas are now procurable at the above Depot at the following prices :—

Orange Pekoe...	Rs.	1	4 per lb.
Pekoe	,,	1	0 ,,
Pekoe Souchong	,,	0	14 ,,
Garden Mixture	,,	0	14 ,,
Family Mixture	,,	0	10 ,,
Pekoe Fannings	,,	0	10 ,,

FRESH GROUND BEST MOCCA AND CEYLON COFFEE IS ALSO PROCURABLE AT THE DEPOT, Re. 1 per lb.

Lovers of a Pure and fragrant cup of Tea should give the above a trial.

A TRIAL IS THE BEST TEST.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY,
WINE SHIPPERS.

TRADE AND RETAIL PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD

BEG to announce to their Constituents and General Public, that their Premises having undergone Alterations and Repairs, their STUDIO is again open for PORTRAITURE.

From 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

VIEWS OF INDIAN AND NATIVE CHARACTERS.

A LARGE NUMBER TO SELECT FROM.

CATALOGUE FREE BY POST ON APPLICATION.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.
19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
AND AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Favourite Passenger Steamer CITY of CARTHAGE, 2,650 tons, Captain Wm. M. GREIVE, will sail from Bombay for LIVERPOOL on or about the 11th December. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, Two Berth Cabins (on deck), Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

SURGEON-GENERAL SIR W. J. MOORE MEMORIAL FUND.

A GENERAL MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS to the above Fund will take place in the Durbar Room, TOWN HALL, on SATURDAY, the 1st December, 1888, at 4-30 p.m.

J. GALLAGHER, Honorary Secretary, Sub-Committee.

Bombay, November 26, 1888.

FOR SALE.

One Piece of Green-coloured WOOLLEN CARPET.

Little used.

Size 14½ in. by 8½ in.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART, 37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

BEWARE OF IMMITATIONS!!

WE are the only Agents in India for Messrs. HOUGHTON and Co., who are the Sole and Original Manufacturers of the well-known Boiler and Tube Compound. Messrs. L. W. Fullam and Co., are in no way connected with Messrs. Houghton and Co., and the goods they offer for sale under the denomination of the Genuine, "Houghton's Boiler and Tube Compound," are not of the Manufacture of Houghton and Co.

D. R. KERAWALA & Co., Sole Agents in India.

For Houghton's Boiler and Tube Compound, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 10th day of December, 1888, the RATE for PRESSING COTTON, WOOL, HEMP, &c., PRESSED by the following Companies, will be Rs. 1-8-0 net per bale.

The Fort Press Company, Ltd.
Scott Cotton Press.
Chanda Ramji Press.
Bombay Cotton Press Company, Ltd.
Akbar Manufacturing and Press Company, Ltd.
Colaba Press Company, Ltd.
New Apollo Press Company, Ltd.
Sassoon Pressing Company, Ltd.
New Prince of Wales Press Company, Ltd.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

NOTICE is hereby given that DADOO MEVA bin SHAIK AHMED BUSRI has contracted to sell to Mr. FAZULBHAI PEROO VEERJI. All those three pieces or parcels of land or ground (now formed into one) two of which is Government ground, and the third Fazendari ground, the whole containing 3 bighas by admeasurement—square yards together with the two messuages or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at Chakla Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration District of Bombay, registered under Collector's old No. 431, New No. 6090-6091, Old Survey No. 1-216, 2-816, New Survey No. 2311, and under Municipal B Ward No. 2102 (1) and (2) Street, No. 49, 51, 53, and bounded on the east by a Sweeper's passage, on the west by the Chakla Street aforesaid, on the north by the property of Haji Abdul Kadar Nowkan, and on the south by the property of Khatri Arut. All persons having any claim to or upon the said premises or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, lease, gift, inheritance, lien, encumbrance or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the same if any will be considered as waived, and the sale will be completed without any regard thereto.—Dated this 27th day of November 1888.

THAKURDAS DHARAMSI & CAMA, Purchaser's Attorney's.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, Position for Probate of the last Will and Testament of PARMANANDAS DAMODARDAS, late of Hydrabad (Deccan), Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

BHAGVANDAS GORDHANDAS, of Hydrabad (Deccan), Hindoo, the Executor according to the tenor of the said Will..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 22nd day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight, and in the Fifty-second year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJEE, The 22nd day of November, 1888. Messrs. MANSUKHLAL & DAMODAR, Petitioner's Attorneys.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

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The Lord Bishop of Bombay.
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The Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine.
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ALL persons wishing to join the above SOCIETY should send in their names to the Honorary Secretary before the 1st JANUARY next, after which date membership will be by election. Subscription Rs. 10 per annum. Life Membership Rs. 100.

An Exhibition of Pictures, Sculptures, Photography and Architectural Drawing will be held the first week in February. A copy of the Rules and Regulations with full particulars as to prizes, &c., can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

ARTHUR GREY, Hon. Secretary, 54, Sirdars Mansions, Bombay.

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CHRISTMAS CARDS.—Artistic Designs in CHRISTMAS CARDS, Porcelain, Velvet, Satin, from the best houses in London.—*Bombay Gazette* Office, 16, Esplanade, Albert Buildings.

PURE MARSALA, as used at the UNION CLUB, MALTA. Imported direct by PHIPSON and Co., Bombay.

FEW LEFT.—The run on our Indian view Cards, at a trifling sum of Annas Four only, has been something inexpressible. Secure while you can at SHROFF BROTHERS.

I. O. G. T.—A Special Public Meeting will be held to-night, 8 p.m., at the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Victoria Gardens, Byculla. All are cordially invited to attend.

ST. JACOB'S OIL, Re. 1-14 per bottle; Kepler's Malt with Cod Liver Oil, Re. 1-6; Kepler's Malt Extract with Cascara, Re. 1-10.—WRIGHT & Co., Chemists, Mint Road, Fort.

BRITISH INDIA REFRESHMENT ROOM, Hornby Road, Fort. Two young ladies have lately been engaged—Wines and Spirits of the best quality, and two large Billiard Tables.

JUST OPENED Paris Sweets, Pistaches and Vanille Almonds, Burnt Almonds, Apricots, French Prunes, Vanille Buiscuits.—The FANCY GOODS TRADING Co., Ld., No. 65, Meadow Street.

MECHANICAL HANGING LAMPS, Wall Lamps, and Table Lamps (Chimneyless); the "Leader Bull's Eye Lantern;" the "Star" Lantern. The best American Lamps and Lanterns. Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

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TO LET.—An Airy and Commodious Upper-storied BUNGALOW with Dining-room, Cook-room and Water-pipes, No. 6, Khetwady 7th Lane. Apply on the Premises.

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NOTICES.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY. NOTICE.

WITH effect from 4th December, this line of Railway will be OPENED, as Broad Gauge from NAGPUR to RAIPUR. For particulars as to Rates and Fares see published Rate Lists dated 3rd November, which can be obtained at stations or from the undersigned.

By Order, J. W. HARTLY, Traffic Superintendent.

Nagpur, 24th November, 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. COCOANUT AND CASTOR OILS.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of Cocoanut and Castor Oils, required by the Company for Twelve Months, commencing the first day of February, 1889, estimated at 550 tons and 650 tons, respectively.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Acting Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 5th December, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Forms of Tender can be obtained and Samples seen upon application to the Undersigned.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 20th Nov. 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. REFUSE ASHES FOR SALE.

THE ACTING AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gun-fire) on Wednesday, 28th instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 7 lots of Refuse Ashes, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, Parel, and at Byculla; where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within 15 days from date of acceptance of Tender.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and before delivery is made.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 17th November, 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. OLD MATERIAL FOR SALE.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant. Offers for the purchase of any quantities of the following Old Material weighed over and delivered on the Spot. Delivery to be taken within 30 days of acceptance of Tender. Viz:—

About 70 tons Miscellaneous Wrought Scrap Iron..
" 4 tons Old Shovels, &c.
" 8 tons Fish Bits
" 5 tons Gibs and Cotters
" 5 tons Coiled Keys
" 370 tons Steel Tyres
" 8 tons Skeleton Wheels
" 15 tons Retaining Rings
" 30 tons Old Iron from Locomotive Works.

Now lying at Wari Bunder.

At Parel Stores.

At Parel Locomotive Works.

where the same may be seen on application.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 10 per ton up to a Maximum of Rs. 500, as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made at once on notification of acceptance of Tender, and before delivery is given.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 19th Nov., 1888.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 159 OF 1887.

RUNCHORDAS PREMJEE, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Hanooman Gully, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

vs.

DEWCOREBAI, widow and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of DAMODHUR LUCKMIDAS, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, and PREMABAI, widow of LALJEE GOOVERJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, both residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort .....Defendants

AND

SUIT No. 214 OF 1887.

PREMABAI, widow of LALJEE COOVERJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road in Bombay .....Plaintiff.

vs.

DEWCOREBAI, widow and Executrix of the last Will of DAMODHUR LUKHMIDAS, deceased, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road in Bombay aforesaid, and RUNCHORDAS PREMJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo, residing at Hanooman Gully, in the City of Bombay.....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suits and bearing date the thirteenth day of March one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, the following immoveable properties will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION in three lots, before GEORGE H. FARRAN, Esq., the Acting Commissioner of this Honorable Court at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-eighth day of November one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, all the Estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and Defendants in the abovementioned suits, namely, Runchordas Premjee, Dewcorebai and Premabai or any of them, in the following properties, namely:—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of Pension and Tax Land situate on the east side of the Kalbadevi road in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly computed to contain 1630 8-9 square yards and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue as containing an area of 1762 square yards (for which the annual ground rent charged by Government is Rupees six, anna one, and pies eleven) but found by a recent Survey to contain 198 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the book of the said Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 274, new No 1935, old Survey No. 75, and new Survey No. 1490, together with all the two Dwelling Houses, eight shops fronting the Kalbadevi Road with eight dwelling rooms over such Shops, Godowns, Privies and outbuildings and erections on the said piece of land, which said buildings are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 462, 471, and Street Nos. 1, 7, 233, 235, 237, 239, and 271, and bounded on the east partly by the houses in the possession of Vengack Purushram Bevelkar and partly the property of Bapu Bhajibhut Senday, on the west by the said Kalbadevi Road, on the north by property formerly belonging to the said Venayek Purusuram Bevelkar and now to Govindram Dwarkadas Vaidee and Ladhajikalyan, and on the south partly by a passage and partly by the property formerly of the late Kasinath Joshi and now of Ramjee Lukhmidas, which said premises have been for some time past and are now in the occupation of the abovenamed Dewcorebai, and Premabai and the tenants of the said Dewcorebai, which said piece of land is delineated on a plan filed in the office of the said acting Commissioner, and is surrounded on such plan with a red boundary line.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of land situate on the east side of the public road leading from Malabar Hill Road to Walkeshwar Temple, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 201 square yards, together with the Dharamsala standing thereon, and bounded on the east by the property belonging to Gopal Ramchandra Vagle, on the west by the aforesaid public road leading to Walkeshwar Temple, on the north by the Dharamsala belonging to Ookerda Doongersey, Goverdhan Banjee and Bhoja Karrimsey, and on the south by the Dharamsala of Purshotumjee Mungaljee, which said premises have been for some time past and are now in the occupation of the abovenamed Dewcorebai.

LOT No. 3.

All those pieces of land or fields situate in the village of Mowjay Oulay, in Salsette Taluka, of the Collectorate of Tanna, called or known by the following names, that is to say:—

Names of Field.	Survey No.	Plot No.	Measurement. Acres.	Goontas.	Govt. dues.	Total.
Gooyaree	104	3	..	21½	3 0 0	
Do.	104	4	..	2	0 1 0	
Paday	117	3	2	1½	12 0 0	
Do.	118	2	..	20½	3 4 0	
Moongree	128	1	1	37	1 0 0	
Moongichakhas	128	2	..	11	1 4 0	
Morayk hachar	152	3	..	16½	5 8 0	
Virith	169	4	..	14½	1 4 0	
Khativda	192	5,6,7	..	3½	5 1 0	
Tickenarnardi	101	5	..	19½	1 15 0	
Girjaray	101	2	..	2	0 0 6	
Paday	106	11,15	2	16	2 0 0	
Do.	117	1	..	3	0 1 0	
Khutumkhund a shind	124	3	..	16	0 5 0	
Gadaydeo	Do.	7	2	2	1 8	
Jadachamol	Do.	9	3	8	2 8	
Paday	Do.	11	..	14	0 4	
Ozonbari	158	10	1	16	1 0	
Khatinda	197	26	..	12	0 4	
Ranavnad	Do.	30	..	20	0 7	
Morayk har	161	8	..	13	0 4	
		Total	19	4	51 14	6
		Local fund		dues.	3 3	11
						55 2 5

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown, Attornies for the Defendants in the first abovementioned Suit and for the Plaintiff in the second abovementioned Suit No. 26, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 25th day of September 1888

G. H. FARRAN, Acting Commissioner.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Portational Survey of Steam Vessels Act, Act Steam Vessels Survey Amendment Act, and Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 6; interleaved, Rs. 8.

NOTICES.

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TO LET, Completely Furnished the BUNGALOW of MAHAGASTOTU, the Residence of Mrs. J. G. BAKER, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1889.

The House, which is approached from the high road by a carriage drive, stands in its own grounds, surrounded by grass fields and commands a fine view of the mountains on all sides. It comprises Dining-room, Drawing-room, 5 Bed-rooms, and 2 Dressing or Sitting-rooms, Store-room, Bath-rooms, &c. Adjoining the House, by a covered verandah, are Kitchen, 2 Bed-rooms, Store-room, Coach House, Harness-room, Corn-store, and Stabling, consisting of 4 Loose Boxes. Servants rooms detached.

Three good Milch Cows will be left for the use of the Tenant if required.

For further particulars apply to

MR. J. G. BARTHOLOMEUSZ, Proctor, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 122 OF 1887.

BHAWANISHUNKER MANGESH, residing at Girgaum Back Road, BABAJEE GOPAL, residing at Broach Candy Road, and JAYANTIBAI, widow of the late SUKHARAM ARJUN, residing at Girgaum, at Girgaum Back Road, all of Bombay Hindoo inhabitants, Executors and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of the said SAKHARAM ARJUN, deceased .....Plaintiffs.

VS.

ROOSTAMJEE MERWANJEE NARELWALA, of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, residing in Lawrence de Lima Street, at Mazagon, in Bombay .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the Twenty-eighth day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-seven, the undermentioned immoveable property WILL BE SOLD by Public Auction, before George Haughton Farran, Esq., the Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Fifth Day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs, Bhawanishunker Mangesh, Babajee Gopal and Jayantibai, Executors and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Sakharam Arjun, deceased, and of the abovenamed Defendant, Roostamjee Merwanjee Narelwalla, or any of them in all that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement Five Thousand square yards or thereabouts, being a part of Narelwadi, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 93, with the messuage, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, Assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 41, situate at Mount Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, fronting on the east side of the said Mount Road, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the north and east by the property of Bachoobai, widow of Merwanjee Nowrojee Narelwalla, on the south by the property of Cowasjee Ashburner, and on the west by the said Mount Road, a d which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by Jeswan Kharwa and others as tenants, thereof.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs, No. 9, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 29th day of September, 1888.

G. H. FARRAN, Acting Commissioner.

PHRENOLOGY AND MONEY.

HOW is Phrenology of great financial utility both to Parents and Sons? Because it enables the former to save hundreds or thousands of rupees (according to different cases), and puts the latter into spheres wherein they have the requisite talents and temperaments to attain financial success. For logical proof, Mr. J. Mann's lecture on the subject should be read free of charge at 18, Apollo Road, Fort, where the opinions of eminent Physicians, Surgeons, Divines, Professors, Editors, and Authors in favour of the Science may also be seen on application to him or his Secretary (they the opinions) will be sent by post on receipt of an anna stamp. But practical proof should be obtained at the cost of Re. 1 per head before paying the higher fee. As there are numerous visitors, the hours of business are from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.

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INDIAN CONDIMENTS OF THE SEASON, UNRIVALLED FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS, AT THE DEPOT OF FRAMJEE NOWROJEE SUPPLIER TO THE P. & O. COMPANY, BOMBAY CLUB, ADMIRALTY & MESSES NO. 9, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY. OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. FINLAY, MUIR & Co

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Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0
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Most Particular Reserved Old Port	" 36 0
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Standing Committee, 2 p.m.
Band, B. V. R. Corps, Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.
I. O. G. T. Special Public Meeting, Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Byculla, 8 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 26th :—Warora (s), from Mauritius. Yesterday :—Himalaya (s), from Calcutta; and Assam (s), Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Clan Graham (s), for Liverpool; Somerhill (s), Dunkirk; Commilla (s), Calcutta; Byculla (s), Castle and Calcutta; and Chupra (s), Madras.

TODDY TAXES IN GOA.—From 1st January next, the tax on cocoanut and toddy-trees used for drawing toddy will be Rs. 4 per year, and on cajury trees Rs. 2 per year in Goa, while the rate at Damaun on cocoanut and toddy trees will be Rs. 5 per year.

FOUND DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Hindu Burning-ground, Sonapore, on the body of a Hindu man, aged 22 years which was found floating in the sea at Kennedy Sea Face. There were no external marks of violence on the body. An open verdict was recorded.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held at the Society's room, 6, Appollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 this evening, the following papers will be read :—"Hindu civilization in the Far East, as represented by architectural monuments and inscriptions," by Mr. E. Rehatsek, and "Miscellaneous Notes."

A MISSING BOY.- A Hindu lad, named Krishna Baboo, aged 18 years, has been reported to the police by his parents, as missing since the 21st. instant. The boy is said to have a gold earring on one of his ears; and it seems his father gave him 6 annas on the day he disappeared to pay his school-master; but that the boy failed to do, nor has he since been heard of.

BURGLARY IN GRANT ROAD.—The dwelling of Abdoola Oosman, a dyer in Grant Road, was broken into on Sunday night last. The house was evidently entered by two wooden bars being removed from the window opening on to the Jewish burial-ground, and property consisting of three gold embroidered caps, one gold embroidered turban, two red turbans, and cash amounting to Rs. 47, stolen from an open box in the premises.

SUICIDE—An inquest was held yesterday evening by the coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Mahomed Dharcy, aged twenty years. Deceased came to Bombay from his native country, and worked as a tailor at Pydhonee. Yesterday noon he was found lying in an unconscious state in the house of a grain dealer at Khuduck suffering from the effects of opium, when his master removed him to the J. J. Hospital, where he died soon after admission. A verdict of suicide by opium was recorded.

PROPOSED CHESS CLUB FOR BOMBAY.—A meeting of residents in Bombay interested in chess will be held this evening at 9 o'clock, at Watson's Hotel, when it is hoped that a Bombay Chess Club will be successfully inaugurated. The presence of all classes is earnestly invited, as it is hoped that by enrolling a large number of members the subscriptions necessary will be very small. Colonel Verney, president of the London Four-handed Chess Club, is expected to be present, and a game of four-handed chess will be played after the meeting.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BAND-STAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the B. V. R. Corps, at the Esplanade Band-stand this evening, commencing at 5-30 o'clock :—

March.....Installation (the)	.....C Fredelis.
Overture.....The Exiles	.....Gassner.
Quadrille ...Topsy-Turvy	.....W Williams.
Selection ...The Old Guard	.....R Planquette.
Valse .....Passing Clouds	.....E H Prout.
Gavotte .....Saidie	.....Amillon.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL FALL INTO A DRY DOCK.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Morgue, touching the death of Mahomed Makoo, aged 35 years, a coal-trimmer of the s.s. Teheran, lying in the P. and O. Dry Dock at Mazagon. It was on Monday afternoon that the deceased, while walking on a plank connecting the ship with the wharf, missed his footing and fell into the dry dock from a height of about 43 feet. He was picked up in an unconscious state, bleeding from his nose and mouth, and while being conveyed to the J J. Hospital, died on the road. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

THEFT OF A NECKLACE.—Govind Balloo, a labourer, was convicted by Mr. Cooper yesterday, on a charge of stealing a pearl necklace, valued at Rs. 200. The necklace had been given to a child to play with by a Bania woman, who was having her meal at the time. The child fell asleep, and the accused who was in the room, taking advantage of the absence of the mother, stole the necklace which he broke up, and sold it to different persons for paltry sums of money. When the woman discovered the theft, she reported the matter to Constable McCormack, who recovered the pieces from the persons to whom they had been sold. Accused was convicted and sentenced to six month's hard labour.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A BOATMEN.—Hicknath Hursett, a muccadum living in Shaik Memon Street, reported to the Water Police on Monday afternoon that he sent twenty-four packages of piece-goods, &c., in a boat from Mody Bunder to be delivered to a pattimar lying in this harbour. The twenty-four packages were delivered on board the pattimar, but subsequently one of the packages, which contained alpaca umbrellas, was found to have been tampered with. The tindal of the pattimar at once went in search of the boat and found her anchored in Mody Basin. On searching the boat, he found nine alpacca umbrellas, valued at Rs. 9, secreted there, and on questioning the tindal of the boat, a callassee, named Kassia, who was seen removing the umbrellas, immediately left the boat and decamped. A search was made for the callassee who, it is alleged, committed the theft, and he was arrested yesterday morning.

THE BLIND ROBBING THE BLIND :—A blind woman named Ameerbee, living at Mahim Bazaar Road, reported to the police on Monday that two silver head ornaments and Rs. 5 in cash, of the collective value of Rs. 15, had been stolen from her room during her absence from home. From enquiries instituted by the police it appears that the complainant went to spend a few days with a friend in Bombay, leaving her daughter in charge of the house. On Sunday last a blind man, an acquaintance of complainant's, came to the house and represented to the daughter that her mother had sent him to bring a few cocoanuts for her. The girl accordingly went to fetch the cocoanuts, unsuspectingly leaving the blind man in the house. On her return with the cocoanuts, she found the man had disappeared, and that the cash and ornaments in question were missing. Enquiries are being made for the whereabouts of the accused.

[redacted]OUS PICK-POCKET.—Inspector George yes[redacted] Mahdoo Vishnu, before Mr. Cooper, with [redacted] from a native merchant, named Babajee [redacted]y morning the latter was attending [redacted] Mody Bunder and was obtaining a [redacted]'s peon, when the accused stole [redacted]ket and decamped. The com[redacted] accused's hand in his pocket, [redacted] followed him and raised an [redacted] the thief, and made him [redacted]s convicted and sentenced

[redacted]PRAN.—W. Greig, a [redacted] was yesterday placed [redacted] stealing two sheets [redacted] of the P. & O. [redacted] charged from the [redacted] as it appeared from the [redacted] at the Alexandra Hotel after he [redacted] then gave the manager of the hotel [redacted] which he asked to be kept for him. The [redacted] Greig went to live in a boarding-house in [redacted] neighbourhood where he was arrested by the police, who had been informed by the manager of the Alexandra Hotel that the napkins which had been left with him, bore the mark of the P. and O. Company. The police searched the effects of the prisoner, and found two more napkins and sheets, which also bore the Company's marks. The steward of the s. s. Deccan gave evidence of the fact that he had supplied Greig with napkins and sheets while he was on board. In defence Greig, who was not quite sober, stated that the linen had got mixed in his locker with his clothes, which he had brought away when he left the ship. He said he was drunk at the time. Taking into consideration Greig's state which prevented him making a proper defence, Mr. Cooper adjourned the case till to-day.

ARRIVAL OF T. R. H. THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT AT POONA.—T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the two royal children, accompanied by General MacNeil, Col. Cavaye, Military Secretary, Col. Beecher, Equerry-in-waiting, and Capt. Herbert, Aide-de-Camp, arrived from Bombay by the 7-30 p. m. mail train yesterday. Their Royal Highnesses were received by Dr. and Mrs. Keith, Captain Fergusson, Rev. Horne, Mrs. Cavaye, Miss Beecher, and the Native Aide-de-Camp. Col. Portman, Superintendent of the Railway Police, travelled in the train from Bombay. The usual salute was fired this morning at sunrise.—*Observer*.

A POINT OF LAW BEFORE A FULL BENCH.

A FULL BENCH of the Bombay High Court sat yesterday to decide a question referred to them by Mr. Justice Scott, which arose out of the case of kidnapping which was heard before his Lordship at the Sessions last week. The charge was that one Kullan Samsoodeen Khan had kidnapped a minor from her lawful guardians, and that two Mahomedan women were guilty of abetment of the offence. The offence was originally committed at Kochi, a place outside the jurisdiction of the Bombay Court, but the parties had subsequently come down with the girl to Bombay where they were arrested. The jury pronounced the prisoners guilty of the offences of kidnapping and abetment at Kochi, but not in Bombay. Under these circumstances the presiding judge reserved the question of jurisdiction to be decided by a Full Bench, before he gave any decision.

The Full Court consisted of Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Bayley, and Mr. Justice Scott. Mr. Russell appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Kirkpatrick for the defence.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said the jury had returned a verdict that the prisoners were guilty of the offence at Kochi and not in Bombay. But he contended that the jury had no right to give any opinion at all whether the offence had been committed at Kochi or not.

Mr. Justice Scott was understood to say that the jury were asked to say whether the offence had been committed at Bombay or at Kochi, and they said that they were guilty of the charge at Kochi.

Mr. Kirkpatrick submitted that the jury had no right to pronounce any opinion as to the offence at Kochi, and that having said that they were not guilty of it in Bombay, they ought to have been discharged.

The Chief Justice remarked that the jury had acquitted the prisoners on the charge of kidnapping and abetment with in the jurisdiction of the Court. His Lordship did not see how the verdict of not guilty could now be interfered with.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said that he had from the commencement objected to evidence being taken as to what had taken place at Kochi.

The Chief Justice said, the only question was whether the offence had been committed within the jurisdiction of the Court, or whether the evidence could show that although the offence was originally committed in Kochi, it was still continued in Bombay.

Mr. Justice Bayley : Yes, the only question for the Court is whether any offence was committed after the parties had come under the jurisdiction of the Bombay High Conrt.

The Chief Justice, continuing, said the jury had acquitted the prisoners; the verdict might be extraordinary, but nothing could now be done. Perhaps, the jury had been rather confused by the question of the continuance of the offence down to the time the parties came under the jurisdiction of the Court. They, perhaps, simply thought that the girl was not taken out of the possession of her lawful guardians in Bombay, and therefore they said that the offence was not comitted in Bombay.

If the jury had said that the offence was continued in the Bombay presidency, then it would have been for Mr. Kirkpatrick to urge that there was no evidence to prove the continuance.

Mr. Russell pointed to section 434 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and urged that the prisoners had, after all, been convicted of an offence.

Mr. Justice Bayley : But the Court could not act upon that conviction on an offence committed without its jurisdiction.

Mr. Russell said that if their Lordships were of that opinion, he had nothing more to say.

The Chief Justice : I do not see how we can interfere after the jury has acquitted the prisoners.

Mr. Russell said, it was not contested that the kidnapped girl was brought to Bombay, and now the question was whether the bringing of the minor to Bombay did not put the offence within the jurisdiction of the Court.

The Chief Justice : But there is the verdict of not guilty on the question whether the offence had been committed in the Bombay Presidency or not.

Mr. Russell said he had understood Mr. Justice Scott to reserve for the consideration of the Full Bench the question whether bringing the kidnapped girl to Bombay was an offence or not.

The Chief Justice remarked that the point could not now weigh anything against the verdict of not guilty.

Mr. Russell argued that the point had been reserved for the decision of the Full Bench under section 434 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Justice Bayley : But the section applies to cases in which the jury has convicted the prisoner of an offence. Here the jury has not found the prisoners guilty of any offence within the jurisdiction of the Court.

The Chief Justice said that there should have been a special verdict on the point.

Mr. Russell : I should have asked for a special verdict, had it not been understood that the question of the continuance of the offence was left to this Court to decide.

Mr. Justice Bayley : I do not see how you can get over that verdict of not guilty.

The Chief Justice : The jury have returned a verdict of not guilty of the offence within the jurisdiction of the Court, and that being so, the prisoners are entitled to the benefit of that verdict. We have no power to interfere with it.

Mr. Kirkpatrick : I ask then that the prisoners be discharged, and that the words which indicate that the prisoners were guilty of an offence, outside this jurisdiction, be expunged from the records. It would be unfair to them to allow these words to remain on the records.

Mr. Justice Bayley : In that case, we should override the jury.

Mr. Kirkpatrick : Yes, in a certain sense, the jury having done unwittingly what they had no power to do.

The Chief Justice : We have got nothing to do with that point ourselves. You may make any application you like to Mr. Justice Scott.

The prisoners having then been brought up were ordered by Mr. Justice Scott to be discharged.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, soon after the Full Court had risen, renewed his application before Mr. Justice Scott.

The Judge : Under what section do you make your application ?

Mr. Kirkpatrick : There is no section that I am aware of that applies to this case. But, I take it, that the record must be a record of what has been legally done in this Court. If the jury choose, for instance, to give an opinion as to the weather, in the course of the trial, and if the clerk of the Crown choose to include it in the records, it was a matter which should be expunged by order of the Court, as having nothing whatever to do with what falls within the competence of the jury. In the same way, here, the jury has expressed an opinion on a point on which they have no sort of right to give an opinion, and under these circumstances, I submit that if it can be shown, as it obviously can be shown in this case, that these records might possibly be detrimental to the prisoners hereafter, the Judge should, as a matter of justice, order that they should be expunged. It is not impossible that these people might be brought up before some other Court, and there might be a reference to the records of what has been done in this Court; and if they were to show that the jury had expressed their judgment that the accused had been guilty of the offence at Kochi, it would necessarily tell against them.

Mr. Russell maintained that his lordship could not expunge the words simply because some other Court might take the finding of the jury into consideration.

The judge did not think he could alter the verdict now that the prisoners had been discharged and had left the Court.

Mr. Kirkpatrick urged that the prisoners were represented by their counsel, and therefore they were still constructively present. Referring once more to his main argument, the learned counsel observed that the jury might as well have given an opinion as to what decision the Crawford Commission should arrive at.

His Lordship did not think he could alter the finding, and therefore rejected the application.

The Sessions were then formally dissolved.

REPUDIATION OF A BABY MARRIAGE AMONG PARSEES.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the hearing of the suit brought by Peshotam Hormusjee Dustoor against his wife, Meherbai, was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott. The prayer of the plaint was that the marriage ceremony between the plaintiff and the defendant, the daughter of Dadubhoy Marwanjee Oliajee, may be declared not to have created the status of husband and wife; that it may be declared that the plaintiff is not the husband of the defendant, and the defendant not the wife of the plaintiff; and that the pretended marriage is null and void. Plaintiff further prayed that the defendant may be restrained by order and injunction of the Court from putting herself forward as the wife of the plaintiff, and from taking any proceedings against him in the Magistrate's Court, or in any court as the wife of the plaintiff &c. Mr. Starling and the Hon. K. T. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. F. R. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the defendant.

Peshotum Hormusjee Dustoor, the plaintiff, examined by Mr. Telang, said he was employed in the Bombay Municipality. He was now about 27 years old. His father's name was Nusserwanjee. Hormusjee was one of his uncles, and elder brother of his father. Witness's earliest recollection was that his father and his uncle were living together. When witness was about seven years of age, the two brothers lived separately. Witness went and lived with Hormusjee, and stayed with him until 1883, being maintained by him and his then wife Avabai. Witness had a faint recollection of his betrothal when he was six years old. Avabai was then alive. She died in 1868. Defendant was the daughter of Avabai's sister. Witness remembered his marriage taking place after the death of Avabai in the middle of 1868. Witness's uncle did all that was necessary for the occasion. About a week or a fortnight after this marriage, Hormusjee also married. In 1872, witness joined St. Xavier's school, remaining here until 1877, when he passed his Matriculation examination. All this time the defendant lived with witness in the same house. She was maintained by Hormusjee. Before 1872 witness tried to teach her Gujeratee, but was not satisfied with her progress, and after a month discontinued teaching her. In 1873, Satputa was witness's private tutor. He was at present a medical practitioner at Oodwara. Witness had some conversation with him about his marriage. He told him that the defendant was married to him when he was very young, that she was not to his taste, and that he would never accept her as his wife. Witness also spoke on the subject to his fellow-students. After passing his Matriculation examination, witness joined the College of Science at Poona. Before that witness had shown his dislike towards the defendant whenever he was asked by any member of his family. During the College vacation of 1878, when the witness returned to Bombay, he found that his uncle had hired another house, in which a room was set apart for him. A new bed-stead had been placed in it, and witness was told to sleep there with the defendant, but he refused to do so. Witness adhered ever after to his refusal to consummate the marriage. Hormusjee and his wife tried to persuade him but in vain. Hormusjee then wrote a letter to the witness, which he had not now with him. In 1878, negociations were going on for the betrothal of the witness's brother to the daughter of Hormusjee Jahangir Parakh, to whom witness wrote a letter at the time. In 1880, witness passed the first examination in Engineering, and in 1884 he got employment in the Municipality as a surveyor. He had since then continued to reside in Bombay. His uncle Hormusjee died in 1887, leaving some property, of which the witness received no share. Witness had made no claim to the property. Burjorjee Cowasjee Lain, after the death of Hormusjee, tried to persuade the witness to consummate the marriage, but in vain. Up to this time the defendant had never claimed maintenance from witness. After Hormusjee's death witness stayed with his natural father Nusserwanjee. He then learned that an attempt was to be made to bring the defendant into the house. As soon as he saw the defendant in the house, he left it. Afterwards the defendant herself left the place.

Plaintiff was here cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity. He handed him a question on a slip of paper, which was afterwards handed to the Judge, and asked for a simple answer "yes" or "no." Witness answered in the affirmative, adding for eight months in 1883.

Cross-examination continued : I do not recollect whether my natural father Nusserwanjee was present at my marriage or not. I asked my friends about it, and they said he was present. My uncles Cursetjee and Framjee officiated at the performance of my marriage ceremony. Adoption is not very common among the Parsees. The defendant had no claim upon Hormusjee except as my wife. I never told defendant that she was not my wife. I never told her mother that her daughter was not my wife. I never told Hormusjee Jehangir Parakh that the defendant was not my wife. Before the death of my uncle Hormasjee, I never told anybody that the defendant was not my wife. At the time I wrote this long letter (letter shown) to Hormusjee Jehangir Parakh, I did not consider the defendant to be my wife. In 1887 I first took legal opinion on the subject of my marriage. Hormusjee having died intestate, all his property was taken possession of by my father and my uncle Cursetjee. I never heard that the defendant got presents from my uncle Hormusjee on festive occasions. I was not aware that my natural father had given any presents to the defendant.

Mr. Inverarity :—Do you swear that your father's consent was not given to the marriage before or after it ?

Witness—To the best of my knowledge I swear to it. From his attitude and other circumstances, I know that he had never given his consent. I am not on good terms with my father now. I first broke off with him when sometime ago he attempted to bring the defendant into the house.

Mr. Inverarity : In the Parsee community, when a son is adopted, the adoptive father gives him away in marriage. Is that the custom ?

Witness : I don't think so. I have made no enquiries on the point.

Mr. Inverarity : That is a point raised in the written statement. Did you not see it there, and did you not make enquiries since ?

Witness : I did not think it necessary to make enquiries. I heard the defendant has got some property, that she has got a legacy from her father, that she has some jewellery, and that she has got money with a Parsee firm. When I went to attend the College of Science at Poona, defendant's mother gave me some money as a present, and I took it. When defendant's sister Goolbai was invested with the sacred thread in 1876 or 1877, I attended on a mission from my adoptive father. Defendant's mother gave no present on the occasion.

To the Court : When I returned from Poona in 1882 to my adoptive father's house, defendant was not living there. She came there in December 1882.

To Mr. Telang : I took legal opinion in 1887. I did not file this suit until I got notice from defendant to maintain her.

Ardasir Hormusjee, unemployed at present, said he was a brother of Dhunbaijee, wife of Hormusjee. Witness stayed in Hormusjee's house During that time, he saw plaintiff and defendant there; but he never saw them sitting together or talking together. Defendant's brother, when he came to the house, often asked witness to try to persuade plaintiff to speak to defendant. Witness spoke about it to plaintiff, who said "I don't know anything about it." Defendant's mother also spoke to witness in that sense. Plaintiff, however, would not listen to him; and witness told defendant's mother so.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity. I told plaintiff on occasions when I spoke to him, that he should behave better towards his wife. A railway guard maintains me at present. I have applied for the benefit of the Insolvency Act.

Mr. Inverarity : Do you mean to say that from the time you went to him there, in 1870, plaintiff never spoke to his wife ?

Witness : Not to my knowledge. I was sometimes away from the house, once for two years, on my service as a railway guard. Defendant lived always at Hormusjee's house, but sometimes she went to her mother's on occasions of sickness in her family, &c.

Shavakshah Nusserwanjee, examined by Mr. Telang, said he was the plaintiff's younger brother. He used sometimes to go to the house of his uncle Hormusjee. Witness knew that the plaintiff disliked his wife. After Hormusjee's death, it was in contemplation to bring defendant to witness's father's house. Plaintiff lived there, and when he heard of his father's intention, he commenced to quarrel with him; and when defendant was brought to the house, there was a further quarrel. She was afterwards sent back to her parents' house, and plaintiff who had left the house for a few day, returned there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity : Plaintiff complained of people calling defendant his wife. I don't recollect plaintiff ever speaking of defendant as his wife. I don't recollect he ever said "my wife is a dunce," &c. (A laugh,) I heard the plaintiff saying to somebody that, as his marriage was an infant marriage, it was not valid. I don't recollect the particulars. I live with my brother in my father's house. When defendant came to my house, she was turned out—not at the instance of the plaintiff, but because he disliked her. If my brother did not dislike her, she would not have left the house.

Re-examined by Mr. Telang. She was sent back by reason of plaintiff objecting to her remaining there.

Harjeevun Jugjeevundas, examined by Mr. Telang, said he was a silk merchant and knew the plaintiff.

Mr. Inverarity. Witness assisted Jugmohundas in his suit against his father, Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy. (A laugh.)

Witness continuing, said he was a fellow student of plaintiff and was his personal friend at present. He had a conversation with plaintiff about his dislike towards his wife. He said many times that he disliked her. The first conversation was in 1873 or 1874. Witness could not say when the last conversation took place. They were together till 1877.

Nusserwanjee Bezonjee, the father of the plaintiff, said he had a brother named Hormusjee. He brought up the plaintiff from a very early age, when plaintiff was one and a half or two years old. Witness remembered the betrothal of plaintiff to the defendant. Witness had not given his consent to the betrothal. Hormusjee and his wife Avabai arranged the betrothal. Witness remembered the marriage. Avabai was dead at the time, and Hormusjee alone arranged the marriage. Witness was present on the occasion of the marriage.

Mr. Telang : Had you given your consent before the marriage was celebrated ?

Witness : No. Hormusjee was the elder brother.

Mr. Telang : Except that you were present at the marriage, had you anything to do with the arrangements ?

Witness : No. My brother asked me to be present at the marriage, and I attended. My other brother officiated at the marriage ceremony. I used at the time to attend the business of Hormusjee's piece-goods shop.

Mr. Telang : You did not sign the marriage certificate.

Witness : No. I know that for the last ten years, plaintiff has refused to consummate the marriage. I don't know how my son behaved towards the defendant in Hormusjee's house. After his death, defendant was brought to my house for a few days. When plaintiff heard of my intention to do so, he said 'you may bring her to the house or do anything you like." She remained in the house two or three days, when plaintiff asked :—"why did you bring her to the house ? I will go out of the house." Fearing some mischief or a quarrel, I and my brother Cursetjee consulted, and sent away defendant to her parents' house.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity : I gave my son, the plaintiff, in adoption to Hormusjee. He fed and clothed him, and he lived with Hormusjee from infancy. That is a custom among Parsees. When a son is thus given in adoption, the adoptive father arranges the betrothal and the marriage according to the laws and customs. I gave my other son in adoption to my brother Framjee. I gave him in adoption after betrothal. Framjee arranged the marriage. I did not sign the marriage certificate. The boy was old enough to sign it himself. He was 19 or 20 years of age; and he signed the certificate. The plaintiff's betrothal took place in my house. My other brothers were not present at the betrothal ceremony. When they first asked me about the betrothal, I did not give my consent. I said "you may betrothe if you like, but if anything happens when they grow up, you must take the consequences." I said so to my brother and to Avabai. I don't know whether my wife went to the marriage or not. I was not in a proper state of mind at the time, because my brother Sorabjee was on the point of death. I was taken to the marriage in a carriage. I did not object to the performance of the marriage ceremony. A day previous to the marriage, while speaking to my brother Hormusjee I objected to the marriage. I received a shawl at my house in connection with the marriage. I don't know whether the lady members of my family made or received presents at the time. I did not see. I cannot say one way or the other. I did not say anything to my brothers who were officiating as priests at the marriage ceremony. After Hormusjee's death, I prepared an inventory of his property. The shop mehta wrote it under my instructions. (Corrects himself.) I meant an inventory of the shop goods. No inventory was made by me or my brother of the household goods. Defendant was up to Hormusjee's death treated as plaintiff's wife. We were disappointed at Hormusjee dying without a will.

Re-examined by Mr. Telang : I don't know that Hormusjee had made a will which he afterwards revoked. I have not got the will he made in 1882.

The plaintiff's case closed here.

Mr. Inverarity, for the defendant, submitted that the word guardian was used in section 3 of the Parsee Marriage Act, in the same sense as it was used among Hindus, as a person who could give the child in marriage or could sign the marriage certificate. The learned counsel said he could refer to instances in which the marriage certificate was signed by the adoptive father. Mr. Inverarity quite agreed with Mr. Latham that the Parsee Matrimonial Court would have no jurisdiction in this case; and he entertained a doubt whether any court in India could have jurisdiction.

At this stage, the court adjourned till to-morrow.

PRESIDENCY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE third ordinary General Meeting of this Company was held yesterday afternoon, when the Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani presided.

The following is the report of the directors :—

Your directors have the pleasure to lay before you their third annual report of the working of the mill together with the audited balance sheet and statement of profit and loss account for the period ending 30th September 1888, showing a profit of Rs. 48,136-1-11. Looking to the various difficulties your company has had to contend with until recently, this result, they trust, will be considered satisfactory. Out of the aforesaid sum your directors have carried Rs. 22,880 to the depreciation account, and Rs. 2,500 to the credit of the preliminary expenses account, leaving a balance of Rs. 22, 756-1-1-1, out of which they recommend that a dividend of Rs. 30, per share be declared to shareholders, absorbing Rs. 22,410, which will leave a balance of Rs. 346-1-11 to be carried to the next year's account. Your directors have resolved to order out 4,600 additional spindles with preparation, and to cover the cost of the same, they have allotted 102 shares at par without the right of receiving the dividend to be declared this year. The buildings, machinery, &c., have been insured for Rs. 9,8,0000. In compliance with clause 87 of the Articles of Association, Messrs. Khimjee Jeewa and Govordhandas Khatau Mucconjee retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

Resolutions were passed adopting the report, declaring a dividend as suggested by the directors, and voting the thanks of the meeting to the Directors, Managers, and Agents of the Company, for their efficient management of the Company's affairs. A vote of thanks to the Chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

THE working parties on the Tibet side of the Jalep Pass have now completed about one mile of the new road towards Rinchagong. The Sappers and 200 Gurkhas are at present encamped at Byatan, two and a half miles beyond the Jalep Pass, the latter having relieved the Pioneers, who have returned to Gnatong. The percentage of sickness amongst the Pioneers has been excessive. Preparations are being made at different places along the route by which the *Ampa* is to come to Chumbi, and it appears from news received that he really has started from Lhassa. Most of the Sikkim Raja's Council have taken leave for a few days to go to their homes for the Tibetan new year, and the Purboo Dewan has been recalled to Gnatong to be in readiness when the *Ampa* does come. Mr. Paul is in Darjeeling and Mr. Ney Elias in Gnatong. The weather still continues fine.

IN reviewing the Budget of the Madras Educational Department for 1889-90, the local Government take the Director of Public Instruction to task for the length of his letter. They say the "elaborate analysis of past actuals is out of place in a letter covering the budget estimates, and would more properly appear in the annual report; while the less important explanations might conveniently be transferred to the column of remarks in the figures statement." The Government observe that, under grants-in-aid, the Director has taken credit for Rs. 83,000 above the grant for the current year, but that financial pressure compels the reduction of the estimate by Rs. 50,000. Of this, Rs. 46,000 will be taken from the minor head, *Grants-in-aid*, and the balance of Rs. 4,000 from *Adjusting heads*. Government hope that no further reduction will be necessary, but, as the exigencies of the State may require the surrender of the balance of half a lakh under *Education* and *Stationery* and *Printing*, the Director is warned that he should be prepared for such a contingency.

THE *Riforma* gives a contradiction to the report lately current that negotiations were in progress between Italy and England for the cession of Zeila to Italy.

APPROACHING MARRIAGE OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

THE following announcement appears in the *Birmingham Daily Post* :—

From time to time there have been rumours—never admitted, however, by those directly affected—that during his visit to the United States last year as her Majesty's representative in connection with the Fisheries Treaty, Mr. Chamberlain had concluded a separate and private treaty—one which happily requires no ratification by a political body—a treaty of marriage, the lady being Miss Mary Endicott, only daughter of Mr. W. C. Endicott, Secretary of War in the Government of President Cleveland. It was understood that no formal or public announcement of the engagement should be made until very shortly before the marriage. This restriction is now removed, and we are enabled to state that Mr Chamberlain sailed from Liverpool on Saturday (Nov. 3) in the Cunard steamer Aurania for New York, for the purpose of celebrating his marriage. From New York Mr. Chamberlain will go immediately to Washington and the marriage will take place there.

Mr. Chamberlain sailed from Liverpool on Saturday, November 3, for New York, *en route* for Washington there to celebrate his marriage with Miss Endicott, only daughter of Mr. W. C. Endicott, Secretary of War under President Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain will travel for some weeks in the United States, and will arrive in England shortly before Christmas.

John Endicott, from whom Mr. Chamberlain's betrothed is descended, was one of the founders and the first Governor of the colony which has since become the State of Massachusetts. He landed at Salem, Mass., in 1628, after a voyage of ninety days from Weymouth, having, with five other "patentees," been granted rights over that part of New England extending three miles north of the River Merrimac, and the same distance south of the River Charles "from the Atlantic to the South Sea." He was the first of the patentees to sail from England, and in the following year, when they were granted by Royal charter the title of "The Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England," he was appointed Governor, which office he held to the end of his life. Under the charter Governor Endicott and his Council of Administration were empowered to carry on the legislative and executive duties of the colony and this was done in vigorous Puritanic spirit. The ruler of the young community would only admit such new blood as he considered likely to be satisfactory from his point of view. One company of emigrants he stigmatised as "separatists and Anabaptists," and sent back to England with the remark that "New England was no place for such as they." Baptists and Quakers failed to meet with his approval, and his dislike to "Papistry" was such that he cut out with his sword the red cross of England's patron saint from the Royal standard, in proof whereof the identical sword is in the possession of the family to this day. Uncompromising as was his natur', his rule was wise, farseeing, and just alike to Englishmen and Indians. There is a living monument to his memory, erected, so to speak, by his own hand, in the shape of a pear-tree, which he planted in 1630, and which still flourishes.

Since those early days of Massachusetts the Endicott family has always stood high among the citizens of the state, but until Mr. W. C. Endicott entered public life none of its members had occupied a prominent place in American politics. Mr. Endicott was born in 1826, graduated at Harvard, and was subsequently admitted to the Salem Bar. Although a Democrat, he was appointed to the Supreme Bench of the State by Governor Washburn in 1873, but owing to delicate health resigned in 1881, when he went on a European tour. He is president of the Peabody Academy of Sciences in Salem, and a member of the Historical Society and of the Harvard Board of Overseers. As Secretary of War in President Cleveland's administration, he has done much to promote the work of officers engaged in scientific researches.

DEATH OF A NOTED HORSE-BREEDER.

THE death of Mr. Sawrey Cookson marks the departure of the greatest and most successful breeder of racehorses for public sale that this generation has known. Long before the famous establishment at Middle Park, now finally broken up, was founded by the late Mr. Blenkiron, Mr. Cookson had bred a Derby winner at Neasham, upon the banks of the Tees, and to enumerate the many famous racehorses which first saw the light in those paddocks would be to give in an almost complete form the Turf annals of the last thirty or forty years. Mr. Cookson first made his mark by breeding Mincemeat, who won the Oaks in 1854, and four other winners of the Oaks were bred at Neasham, the last of them being Jenny Howlet, who bids fair to prepetuate the fame of Neasham in the future. But Mr. Cookson's greatest triumph was achieved in 1861, when Colonel Towneley's Kettledrum and Mr. Merry's Dundee, both bred at Neasham, ran first and second for the Derby, though he must have felt some pardonable pride when Formosa won the two Thousand, the one Thousand, and the St. Leger, in addition to the Oaks, and when Pilgrimage secured the two first-named prizes. His stud was, of course, a very choice one, and when failing health compelled him to reduce its proportions, a sum of fifteen thousand pounds was paid for twenty mares and foals, while, as so often happens, several others of the choicest blood were sold to go abroad. But Mr. Cookson sold these with his eyes open, whereas he deplored to the day of his death having inadvertently parted with Buccaneer to the Austrian Government just before Formoza and Brigantine, his two most successful daughters, had displayed their merits. Buccaneer was supposed to be a failure at the stud, but after their victories, a very high price was in vain offered to get him back. For nearly half a century the Tattersalls, father and son, have had some Neasham yearlings in the catalogue of their Doncaster sales. Like most north-countrymen with means and leisure at their disposal, he was as fond of hunting as of the Turf, and no bolder rider ever followed the Hurworth foxhounds, which is one of the oldest packs in England, and of which Mr. Sawrey Cookson was more than once master. He was, in short, a very good type of the sportsman of the old school—a contemporary of Mr. George Lane Fox, Colonel Anstruther Thomson, and one or two more who need another "Druid" to tell their interesting story.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

IN the English Divorce Court on Tuesday, Nov. 6th, before Mr. Justice Butt, the case of Ross (otherwise Andrews) v. Ross was heard.

Susanna Elizabeth Rose (otherwise Andrews) petitioned for a declaration of nullity of the marriage entered into by her and Frederick Mackenzie Ross on the 19th of December, 1876. There was no defence.

The ground of the application was that the petitioner was sister of the deceased wife of the respondent. The petitioner, one of the daughters of a Mr. Henry James Andrews, was born in 1841. She had a sister named Emma Gertrude, who was born in 1846. The respondent and Emma Gertrude were married in June, 1871, and the petitioner was present at the marriage. Emma Gertrude having died, the petitioner, in December, 1876, went through a ceremony of marriage with the respondent, both the contracting parties being fully aware that the contract they were entering into was void in law. Counsel for the petitioner stated that the object of his client was to provide against a retrospective clause which might possibly be inserted in an Act to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister. It was thought that in such an Act there might appear a clause declaring legal all marriages already contracted between a man and his deceased wife's sister; but no such clause could apply to a case in which a decree of nullity had been pronounced by this Court. When the case first came before the learned Judge, he said that nothing but the force of authority would induce him to comply with the prayer of the petition. There was no allegation of fraud or deception. It was admitted that when the petitioner went through the ceremony of marriage with the respondent she knew that in the eye of the law the contract was void, but now she came in and asked the Court to decree her own contract null. Counsel for the petitioner cited various cases to show that the Court had set aside marriages on the ground of wrong publication of the banns where both the man and woman were parties to fraud in regard to the banns.

Mr. Justice Butt, having looked into the authorities cited, stated that though the law as laid down judicially in this matter was not one which commended itself to him, he felt bound to follow those authorities, and to pronounce a decree nisi of nullity of the marriage.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. At chemists and druggists.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains, itch, ivy poison, barber's itch.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Somerhill, 1,497 tons, Captain J L Riddock, cleared yesterday for Dunkirk, laden with a general cargo.

THE B I steamer Byculla, Captain C R Kendal, cleared last evening for Calcutta and coast with a general cargo.

THE B I steamer Commilla, Captain H P Jones, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo and 72 deck passengers.

THE B I steamer Himalaya, Captain C Hugill, arrived in port yesterday morning from Calcutta and the coast ports with a general cargo and Mr. S. Cowasji and ten deck passengers.

THE P and O C.'s extra steamer Assam, Captain G W F Browne, from Aden (Nov 20), arrived in Bombay yesterday morning with a general cargo and Mr. Taylor, a cabin passenger

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th, and TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m. each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Ridge," Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, made to order by "Wimbridge," also English-made furniture, specially made to order, best plated-ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany full-sized slate billiard table by John Roberts and Co., with balls, cues, and lamps, complete, a first-rate mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by Scheidmayer and Soehne, very handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich Doulton, Kanga and Satsoma table ornaments, rich Persian carpets, one D. B. C. F. B. L. rifle, 577 bore in case with implements by Paton and Son, a handsome strong English-built glass-fronted brougham, A high caste chesnut Arab horse, very handsome, rising 6 years, height 14-3, believed to be sound, a handsom bay Arab pony, 5 years old about 13-3, would make a good polo pony, a gentleman's saddles and bridles, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c. &c., the property of the late Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 7 a.m., and the horses and carriage at 2 p.m. on the first day.

AUCTION SALE OF BENTWOOD FURNITURE AND MARBLEWARE.

On SATURDAY, the 1st December at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Meadow Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, or below Mr. N. M. Petit's office, an invoice of marblewares—consisting of marble cows, camels, elephants, flower vases, card baskets, dressing and wash hand tables, teapoy, round tables, &c., also bent wood furniture comprising chairs, couches, sofas, tables, &c.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST HORSES.

Under instructions from the Officer Commanding 3rd "Queen's Own" Bombay Light Cavalry, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 1st December next, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

3 cast horses.

AUCTION SALE of the celebrated Price and Co.'s Perfumery.

On SATURDAY, the 1st December at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, an invoice of the celebrated Price and Co.'s perfume y, consisting of assorted syrup, cod liver oil, hair oil, violet powder, sarsaparilla glycerine, glycerin, transparent, curd, rose and brown windsor soap, lavender water, eau de cologne, florida water, violet powder, essence of rose, geranium, frangipani, jockey club, bouquet, ylang ylang, &c., &c.

On SATURDAY, the 1st December, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted circular Brougham.
1 powerful grey Arab horse, 14.3, goes in saddle and harness.
1 second-hand strong built office shigram.
1 pair of hand-some fast-trotting bay Arab galloways, 14 hands, with a handsome four-seated open carriage and a set of brass mounted double harness.
1 handsome bay Australian horse, 16-1, 8 years old, quiet in harness, good mover.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MOOLCHAT LANE AND THAKORDWAR.

On TUESDAY, the 4th December next, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Gellabhoy Gopaldass, the following properties :—

AT 3 P. M.

Firstly.—All that piece of pension and tax land, registered in the Books of the Collector of land revenue under Collector's old No. 152, new No. 1358, old Survey No. 501, and new Survey No. 7573, containing by admeasurement 226 and 1-9 square yards or thereabouts, with the massuage tenement, dwelling-house, built and standing thereon, situate on the east side of Moog Bhat Lane, in the Registration District of Bombay, in the City of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward D. No. 602, Street No. 61, and bounded on or towards the east by the cart of Hajt Ebrahim bin Hajt Allawoodin Saitayker, on the west by the said Moghat Lane, on the north partly by the property of the late Sakaram Panduset and others and partly by the house of Wuma, widow of Dadoba Sadashwji, and on the south by the property of Bapoo Mohunji, and which said premises have been for sometime past and are now in the occupation of Mahura Sonaram and other tenants.

AT 4 P.M. ON THE SAME DAY.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandri land or ground, of which Jaibhai Ardaser Setna is Fazendar, together with a dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, Thakorwar Road, in Kutter Wadi, and in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 114 and 1-9 square yards or thereabouts, and which the said land or ground and premises are registered in the books of the Fazendar under No.—and of the Municipal Assessment under Ward No.—Street No.—and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Raghunath Narayen, on or towards the west by the house of Pragji Soondarji, on or towards the north by the aforesaid Thakordwar Road, and on or towards the south by the vacant land or ground of the said Kutter Wadi, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of Ghellabhoy Gopaldas.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to the undersigned and to Messrs. Liblic, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, Solicitors for the Mortgagee, at the r office, No. 29, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, November 28, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF A PLEASURE YACHT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 1, Chowpatty—

A pleasure yacht, 25 feet long by 7 feet broad, built of teak and coppered, with mast, sails, anchor, &c., as it lies at Chowpatty, where it can be seen any time before sale.

SALE OF FIRE WORKS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 114, Khetwady Main Road, by order of Messrs. P. N. Kerrawalla and Co., and on account and at the risk of Joonaijee Dunjee and others—

6 cases and 1 bundle fireworks.

SALE OF AKYAB RICE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia, Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of December, 1888, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their rooms unless previously disposed of by private contract, the undermentioned property :—

All that piece of land, admeasuring 1,213 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No.—with the dwelling house standing thereon, assessed the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Nos 13 and 14, bounded on the east by a Sweeper's passage, on the west by Cowasjee Patel Street, on the north by Todd Street, on the south by the property known as the Patel's family house, and which said premises have for many years past been in the occupation of the heirs of the late Mr. Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia.

For farther particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardaslr, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, Solicitors for Mr. Dorabjee Nanabhai Wadia, and Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, Solicitors for Mr. Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, or to the Auctioneers.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1. D.-B. B. L. C. F. Gun in case with fittings complete, by Murcott.
1 200 express D. B. B. L. Rifle with fittings in case.
1 single barrelled B.-L. C. F. gun in case by J. and W. Tolly.
Also one Snider Rifle and one carbine.

CRAWFORD & CO

Bombay, November 28, 1888.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!
ON VIEW
at the Bombay Tramway Co.'s Stables, Colaba.
100 HORSES LANDED LAST MONTH FROM AUSTRALIA,
imported by C. G. BALDOCK,
consisting of splendid carriage pairs, broken to harness, weight carrying cobs, first-class hacks, and horses suitable for chargers.
Intending purchasers can see the horses driven or ridden.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts Teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
18, Marine St., Bombay.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stands, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
* AGENTS WANTED.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly.
The Indian Travellers Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay
And for all other publications issuing from the Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. ranch Establishment, East Street, Poona

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
"AGENTS WANTED."

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 27.

CONSOLS remained at 96⅞ in London yesterday, and Silver, both according to Reuter and private messages, was still worth 43d. per oz. The previous day's nominal quotations for Rupee Securities are repeated in last evening's telegram; and all other financial items come unaltered.

The market for East Indian Wheat continue dull, and the prices wired show a decline of 3d. per quarter in Hard Red, and of 6d. per quarter in Club No. 1, and No. 2, to arrive *via* the Canal. London quotations for Linseed come unchanged, but Liverpool quality was 3d. to 6d. per quarter higher. Rapeseed was quiet at previous rates; as also was Poppyseed.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet yesterday, a further decline of ⅛d. per lb. having been established in Mid-American at 5⅛d per lb. Surats are called easier, but prices of these show no change. The day's sales aggregated 8,000 bales, including 500 East Indian; the imports were 26,000 bales. American Arrivals were 3-64 lower in all positions.

In New York there was a drop of 1-16 cent. in Spot Cotton at 9⅛ cents, and February Futures were two points lower at 9-76 cents. The figures for yesterday's receipts at the U. S. Ports have not come to hand; we are therefore unable to annex our usual comparative statement.

COTTON.—The news from Liverpool above referred to has quite damped the ardour of buyers, and only a small business has been passing to-day, while the tone of the market has been dull throughout, at a decline of Re. 1 per candy all round. Amongst the few purchases reported to-day, are a few hundred bales, in the aggregate, of Julgaum Ginned at Rs. 211½; and Pachora at 208. Some small lots of old Dharwar also changed at Rs. 203; and Compta at Rs. 170 per candy.

WHEAT continues neglected by exporters, and little more than a retail business is now passing. We make no further change, however, in the reduced rates which we gave last evening, and at which the market may be called steady.

SEEDS.—There is very little inquiry for any description, and transactions are on a very limited scale, the tone of the market remains fairly steady, however, and prices are quoted as before.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	4,422	bales
Wheat	37,770	cwt.
Linseed	7,088	"
Rapeseed	4,349	"
Gingellyseed	10,139	"
Groundnuts	581	"

FREIGHTS remain quiet, with few takers of tonnage in the market, we hear that the Queen Victoria (s) has been fixed for late December shipment, under open charter, at 24s. 6d., with concessions. Business has been done for Hull, December shipment, at 25s. 6d. per ton; and for Marseilles, late shipment the same month, at 24s. 6d. per ton; for Seeds, and a fraction for extra light cargo.

EXCHANGE.—We have had a very quiet, not to say a dull day for business in all directions, yesterday's rates, however, having been maintained, and the market closed this evening with a steadier feeling. Bank wire transfer has been available for this year at 1s. 4 17-32d. in several quarters, and 1s. 4½d. could have been had up to the end of March. The same rates for Credits forward are still named. We quote :—

	Ready.	Forward.
Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 9-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 17-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 11-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 23-32d.	"
Francs	1·77	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady to-day at yesterday's quotations for Fours, viz., 98 1-16 for cash and this month's account, and 97 15-16 for January, these having also been the closing rates. For the other denomination 103½ is still nominally quoted.

SHARES.—There has been less doing in this market to-day, the following are the principal changes :—Ripon Mill shares are Rs. 30 higher, at Rs. 1,090; City of Bombay Rs. 25 up, at Rs. 1,030; David have advanced Rs. 20, at Rs. 270; Jewraz Balloo are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 1,040; Lakhmidas Kimjee are Rs. 10 lower, at Rs. 988; and Alliance are Rs. 5 down, at Rs. 620; Bombay Cotton Press shares are Rs. 2½ up, at Rs. 162½; and Bombay-Burmah Trading first issue are Rs. 25 down, at Rs. 3,350; but the second issue have advanced to Rs. 930.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.
BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN ANES.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	650	all	13 pct.	905
Bank of Bengal	40,000	600	all	10 do.	290
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	825
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. ti Co poration	61,111	100	all	17½ do.	219
National Bank of India	37,333	$125 250		5 pct.	130

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,05 xd
Empire Fire Insurance Co		5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,360
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	980	8,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,050

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,190
Albert Ginning Co.	100	600	600	Rs.	440
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,11	Rs. 100	840
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	250
Bellary	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	215
Breul's Cawnpore F. Co., Ld.	0	20	20	Rs. 16	100
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	12	125	Rs. 20	162½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,88	1,880	Rs. 8 0	610
East India Press Co.	0	1,00	1,000	Rs. 150	1,175
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.		0			
Fort Press Co.	400	25			285
French Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,300x
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	900	500	500	Rs. 80	500
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	450	500	50	Rs. 95	40
Mazmar Manfg. Co	250	450	all	Rs. 45	350
Mercantile Press	1,000	250	250	Rs. 2	137½xd
Mofussil Co.	1,500	125	125	Rs.	65
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 2	407½
New Indian Press	1,250	500	50	Rs. 35	520
Prince of W. Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	90
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	600	600	60	Rs. 10	330
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 3	20
Ind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	440
Samoon Press Co.	800	600	600	R. 12	1,325
Volkart Press Co.	600	1,000	1,000	F	550

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co	1,000	20	200	10	20
Do.	750	20	150	5 p.ct.	151
Badhan Nile & Co. Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 18	154xd
Bapty Co., Ld.	712		185	Nil.	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mills	750	600	600	10 p.c	940
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000		75xcm
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,250	100	100	5	880
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,000	Rs. 135	3,350
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	875	Rs. 33½	930
Bombay Municipal Bonds				5 p.c.	108
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500		490
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.					
Deccan Paper Mills	2,000	00	100	Rs. 10	4
Geyer & Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Nil	470
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	600	100	60		41
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	5,000	100	10	18 p.c.	7
Karrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	40,000	25	25		
Koosa & Co. Ld.	50	256	250		150
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	347½
Napier Hotel Co.	4,000	30	100	Rs. 10	31
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	90
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	1,800	100	10		104xd
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	19
Pearse and Co., Ld.	5,000	20	20	8 p. s.	17
Port Canning Co.	1,000	150	150	Rs. 1	40xcm
Royal Flour Mills	2,600	600	1,000	12 9	347½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	2,000	100	100	Nil	40
Scandy & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	105xd
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	93xd
Telegraph Co., Ld.	1,000				30
Tempelton & Co., Ld.	13,300	25	25	Rs. 2	7
Thacker & Co., Ld.	2,000	600	600	Rs. 90	1,315
Western India Flour Mills	2,400	100	100	Rs. 10	185xd
Mc. Kesy & Co	600	12	125	all p	

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BLAIR—November 14, at Budaon, the wife of H Blair, Esq., of a daughter.
BOMFORD—November 15, at Multan, the wife of the Rev T Bomford, M A, C M S, of a daughter.
PEAKE—November 21, at Mangalore, the wife of T P Peake, Forest Department, of a son.
SAUBOLLE—November 19, at Purulia, Manbhoom, the wife of A E Saubolle, of a son.
WALLIS—November 14, at Umballa Cantonment, the wife of B G Wallis, Esq., Executive Engineer, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1888.

THE Governor of Madras has the good fortune to possess a Private Secretary, as trusty as the Archbishop of Granada's, who, in addition to other services excellently rendered, acts as historiographer of gubernatorial progresses, and adds to the literature of official travel chapters as picturesque and interesting as any that Sir Richard Temple or even Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff has left behind him. Mr. J. D. Rees has travelled widely and wisely, taking with him wherever he has gone an eye for all that is beautiful in nature and for all that is interesting in men and places and social institutions. To him even an official tour has its agreeable side; districts are something more stimulating to admiration than mere administrative divisions; and district populations, with ways and wants of their own, are material for investigation for a good many people beside the revenue officer and the Census Commissioner. We saw the other day how fiercely Madras can resent the not very novel or reasonable charge of being a benighted Presidency, and one might almost suppose, in reading Mr. Rees's pleasant paragraphs on Lord Connemara's recent tour in Malabar, that he had set himself once for all to root out that discourteous and inaccurate phrase from the hand-book of Anglo-Indian commonplaces. It is a panorama of rushing waters, of high reaching forest-clad mountains, that the narrative brings before us, of rock and waterfall, of pleasant pastoral stretches, verdant through the saturation of the abundant Malabar rains, of quaint old world towns and villages, peopled by men amidst whom as many varieties of race and religion are to be found as in our own complex and interesting society. We read of Calicut "looking as beautiful as usual," with its avenue of almond trees, its red lilies in the tanks, and everywhere the date palm, emblem of abundance and Abkari, waving its head above town and field. Not less tempting are the traveller's recollections of Mahé, the tiny settlement which constitutes all that in Western India represents to-day Dupleix's dream of glory and Empire. The drive from Tellicherry, we are told, was very beautiful, passing through walled gardens in which the pepper vine twines round the trees, and the crimson hybiscus blooms, emblem of the god of blood whose spirit has been banished from those peaceful scenes. At Mangalore the landscape assumes a grander beauty. From the College of St. Aloysius, where the Jesuit Fathers are working up to the best traditions of their order, the Western Ghats are in view, rising to a height of six thousand feet beyond a rich middle distance of undulating country rich in groves of cocoanut. A little farther north, at Kundapore, the northernmost point in the Madras Presidency was reached. The whole place, Mr. Rees says, is positively idyllic, and it would only need a moderately keen eye for the more graceful side of Indian village life to enter into the idyll. At Honawar, whither they proceeded by sea, Lord Connemara and his companions became amenable to the jurisdiction of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay. Lord Connemara, or at all events his Private Secretary, must have regretted that so singularly beautiful a district as that of North Canara had ever been parted from the Madras Presidency. But it was for its commerce, not for its beauty, that we took it over. Madras might have kept it, the Gairsoppa waterfalls and all its lovely prospects included, but that the traders of Honawar and Karwar sent their buggalows and pattimars in hundreds to Bombay every fair season, laden with cotton and cocoanuts and country produce, and maintained a really important trade with this port. No one has told us so graphically as Mr. Rees has done of the beauties that we annexed in taking over North Kanara to the Presidency of Bombay. The road from Gairsoppa to Kodkani, he tells us, in a line which sets one longing to be upon his track, is one long bower of evergreen trees, and at midday you scarcely see the sun. People compare Gairsoppa with Niagara, which seems to be excusable if you have never seen Niagara. Others have found a standard of comparison with the Yosemite waterfalls, but this must have been at the time when the Yosemite Valley and the grand National Park were in vogue. There is a river in Monmouth and there is a river in Macedon; and water finds its level wildly and waywardly at Gairsoppa and at these other places. And that seems to be the only basis of comparison. Mr. Rees, who writes of the famous American falls as though he knew much more about them than the contributors to the Gairsoppa visitor's book, describes the precipice over which the waters leap as being shaped like a sickle—two torrents passing over the curved blade, and two over the straight handle. His description of the falls as seen in the moonlight, with strange effects produced by hurling bundles of lighted straw down the chasm, is striking enough to give Gairsoppa a new renown. An American, of course, had been there, and he was good enough to pass his opinion upon the falls. Niagara, he concluded, could "knock spots off" Gairsoppa in point of sublimity, and "this effete old country," he thought, should arrange for the passage of more water over the falls "by the divertation of a few other rivers." A fine revenge this for Mr. Oscar Wilde's verdict upon the Atlantic, as being disappointing! Mr. Rees's references to Karwar will awaken the slumbering belief of its people that, despite the choice of Marmagao as the railway port of that coast, it must still have a future. Its harbour is deep enough to allow ships of deep draught to anchor close to the shore, and it is practically landlocked. If it is to sleep on through the ages, while its rival lives on in a new and vigorous life, it will sleep in beauty. Mr. Rees declares that he has never seen more beautiful scenery than that in which the quiet little Canarese port nestles, and he finds its compeer only in a Japanese harbour of his acquaintance which is "one of the most beautiful imaginable." The gloomy glories of Goa have been celebrated often enough, but Mr. Rees turned upon them an eye ready to take in all that is picturesque in them and in the institutions of which the fading presentments are clustered in the old city. For Mr. Rees travels like a politician as well as a seeker out of the picturesque. It was not, we imagine, without a purpose that he made a note of the fact that Portugal once carried out the principle of "India for the Indians" so far as to raise a native of Goa to the office of Viceroy. He regards it as an instructive comment on the soundness of the principles that led to the appointment that this officer, after holding office for seventeen days, was compelled to fly the country. Both in French India and in Portuguese India, indeed, the "institutions" are exceedingly liberal; but the working of them should be a warning to some of us not to expect liberal institutions necessarily to lead to all good things. In Portuguese India there is a widely extended franchise, with direct representation in the Cortes. Goa, indeed, is virtually on the same Parliamentary footing as a province in Portugal. In French India, again, the immortal principles of '89 and Mr. A. O. Hume have free play. Even in the pretty village hard by Tellicherry, in which an Administrateur Principal sees that no harm comes to the flag of the Republic, Mr. Rees found manhood suffrage, vote by ballot, and a duly infinitesimal share in the colonial representation in the French Chamber of Deputies. But the lesson in comparative politics which Mr. Rees derived during his search after the picturesque in Goa and in Mahè was on a limited scale, and was rather of academic than practical interest. Of more immediate concern to Lord Connemara and his secretary must have been the frequent indications that met them on their tour of the prevalence of an interest in local self-government. The interest, it is true, was not all of one kind. At Mangalore the Governor received a deputation of municipals, one of whom, as is the fashion of his order, commended the efforts which he himself, in co-operation with his colleagues, had made to set the town in order. But even at Mangalore people have risen to a conception of the great truth that there may be a good deal to say on both sides. As a counterblast to the belauding of the Municipal Council by its chairman there went in a petition to Lord Connemara praying that these unjust and incapable stewards of the Municipal estate should be dismissed, and the Government and its own appointed servants should take their places. The incident, if we remember rightly, was not entirely without precedent in the Madras Presidency, a town to which the blessings of Municipal Government were extended having a couple of years since passionately sought for relief from what it deemed an onerous privilege. But destruction is sometimes in the air, and it was a noteworthy incident of a tour in which the Governor of Madras was twice asked to abolish a municipality that a deputation of root and branch social reformers urged him to abolish a more ancient and strictly indigenous institution—to wit dancing girls. This, we suppose, is the result of a too indiscriminate study of comparative sociology is those parts, since the petitioners found the historic warrant for their prayer in the assumption that dancing girls—*comme elles sont descendues!*—were originally vestal virgins. However, interesting as all this is, we turn from pleasure chiefly to those paragraphs in Mr. Rees's narrative in which he appears as the exponent of the natural beauties of the two Presidencies. If side by side with this record we place Sir George Birdwood's glowing pictures of the mountains and the mawals of Maharashtra we can see how true a service may be done to India by those who see in her and in her people something besides subjects for experiment in politics and in political economy. To Englishmen who seek keenly for objects of admiration and delight in India, who love the almond grove and the lilies on the tank and the "long evergreen bower through which even at midday you seldom see the sun," there other things will never be matters of indifference. The only men who really look upon India without heart and without sympathy are those who have never sought out its beauties for themselves, and in proclaiming these beauties anew such writers as Mr. Rees and Sir George Birdwood are doing a real service to the land.

FAR off as the next General Election is still supposed to be, the candidates are everywhere wooing the constituencies and preparing for the day of battle. We hear that Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji is proceeding vigorously with his candidature in Central Finsbury. He has engaged Committee Rooms and is organising Committees; he is very much in earnest, and is incurring considerable expense, though he is not a rich man. The sinews of war are furnished by Natives of India who are interested in his success, and look forward to his success at the polls as a political triumph of which they would be proud. The other side of the case is that Mr. Eve, the other Liberal candidate, who at first declared his intention to retire when the majority of the Committee of the electors voted in favour of Mr. Naoroji, has remained in the field, in consequence of a vote passed in his favour by a more numerously attended meeting. He has fought several losing fights, and he wants to go into the House at the next election. In his speeches he has on several occasions expressed his willingness to retire, if he be requested to do so by anybody authorised to speak in the name of the Liberal party. The organisers of the party refuse to take action unless this declaration be placed officially before them by Mr. Eve—a course which he does not believe himself called upon to take. It is urged by the supporters of Mr. Naoroji that Mr. Eve is not certain of being returned, even were Mr. Naoroji to retire, as a Socialist candidate would certainly be run against him, and would split the Liberal vote, while it is argued that the Finsbury people have become familiarised with Mr. Naoroji through his efforts in contesting Holborn, the adjoining district, at the last election. The usual course in such cases is for both parties to retire, the selection of a candidate being entrusted to a new committee; if either candidate be chosen the other is bound to support him. This course would not, however, suit Mr. Naoroji, who, though he believes that in Finsbury he has overcome the prejudice which tells against a Native of India,—or for that matter against any other stranger,—knows from experience that he would have a well nigh hopeless fight in any other constituency. So he declines to retire, but promises if Mr. Eve does so to go to the poll. There the matter stands at present.

THE proposal to abolish the birds and animals in the Victoria Gardens has been practically shelved by being postponed pending a report from the Municipal Commissioner on the subject. Mr. Ollivant and the Standing Committee will, we may hope, make suggestions for a better arrangement of the Zoological Collection and for the employment of more skilled attendants. It would be a most unpopular and a most uncalled-for proceeding to sell or slay the ostriches and emus and other birds presented to the citizens of Bombay by Australian generosity. They are amongst the chief attractions of the Gardens, and are a source of ever-renewed pleasure to the thousands of people who weekly come from the more crowded parts of the city for recreation or instruction. It would not excuse such an uncouth and churlish method of disposing of gifts which were greatly prized when received, that the promised reciprocity has never led to any practical results; not a single tiger or lion, not even a cobra or a mongoose has been sent to Melbourne in acknowledgment of the attention of our colonial cousins. This is bad enough, but to put up these gifts to auction or to administer to them a dose of strychnine or arsenic as one philanthropic Hindu Councillor suggested, would be even worse, most of the *ferœ naturæ* in the cages have been like the grand ornothological specimens have been presented to the city by generous donors, princes and chiefs, who would certainly regard with surprise so brusque a proceeding as that proposed by the erratic sheriff of Bombay. The form the "abolition" was intended to take has never been indicated. A proposal to send the tigers, the lions, the panthers, and the leopards to the Pinjrapole home of superannuated cattle would be resented by the whole Hindu community. It was possibly to obviate the results of such frightful promiscuity that a member of that community braced himself to the point of suggesting that the birds and animals might be "done away with." But why do away with them? Why not make good that which is deficient in the housing and tending of the Zoological Collection, and make it even more attractive and more instructive than it is? If the worst use to put a man to is to hang him, the worst use the Corporation can put the Zoological Collection to is to abolish it. What is really required is to improve and extend it, and make it worthy of the city.

MR. DAYARAM GIDUMAL'S "Life of Malabari" promises soon to pass through a second edition. Here, in India, the book was very favourably received, even by those who could not be expected to sympathise with Mr. Malabari's lifework. It is now beginning to have a run in Europe and America, where a few leaders of opinion have volunteered to introduce Mr. Dayaram's book to public notice. By this means the cause of social reform in India may receive another powerful impetus. There are three distinctly representative men, whose testimony may be worth quoting here in brief. Professor S. Levi writes to the author :—"Your book is not only interesting for the Indian people, but it will be welcomed by every man who takes an interest in the improvement of humanity. I shall be glad to give a full account of it in one of our French Reviews, and to spread amongst our readers the name of a man who seems to be enlightened by this noble triad inscribed, since 1789, on the front of our monuments and in the heart of our nation: Liberty, equality, fraternity. May the work of Malabari and his friends raise among their countrymen the same sympathetic feelings which they excite from this far West, where I live." The opinion of Sir W. W. Hunter is of special value. Sir William wrote to Mr. Malabari a few months since :—"I have read Mr. Dayaram Gidumal's volume with p

TELEGRAMS

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

AFFRAY BETWEEN FRENCH AND ITALIANS IN ALGERIA.

PARIS, Nov. 26.

A number of discharged Italian workmen at Blidah having become disorderly, French troops were called out to quell the disturbance, and disperse the men, and in doing so they fired on them, killing and wounding four.

THE GERMANS AND EMIN PACHA.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.

The expedition under Herr Wissmann for the relief of Emin Pacha leaves Berlin immediately and proceeds to the interior of Africa.

RUSSIAN EXPLORATION IN THIBET.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 26.

Notwithstanding the death of General Prjevalsky at Vernoe, the Russian exploring expedition to Thibet will proceed on its journey.

THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

ZANZIBAR, Nov. 26.

The Sultan is still very ill and unable to attend to any State duties.

THE NEW VICEROY.

ARRIVAL AT ADEN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, Nov. 27.

The mail steamer Sutlej with Lord Lansdowne, the Viceroy elect and party on board encountered rough weather after leaving Suez, which increased until it assumed the proportions of a southerly gale yesterday when nearing Aden.

Arrived here the Viceroy's flag was hoisted amid loud cheers. The Viceroy elect and Lady Lansdowne were greeted by the Officer Commanding the garrison with a brief speech wishing His Excellency a successful rule.

The distinguished party was then conducted ashore. The landing wharf was gaily and tastefully decorated, and lined by a crowd of spectators.

A large number of officials and others were introduced to Lord Lansdowne, who subsequently inspected the troops in the station, and dined with the Resident.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 27.

On the Court re-assembling to-day, Mr. James Crawford appeared for the defence. Mr. Latham stated that in consequence of the Court's suggestions he had decided to strike out the following cases: Damne's, Wadekar's, Patankar's Bharuk's and Patwardhan's; also if the Commission or defence wished it, Deshmukhs who had however been examined in more cases than one. Mr. Latham left himself in the hands of the Court.

On enquiry from the Court whether the cases selected only contained evidence touching Mr. Crawford personally or directly, Mr. Latham replied that it was difficult to say. The President intimated to the prosecution that as now Mr. Crawford was without legal assistance, the Court would give him every assistance, and the responsibility of the cases selected must rest on the prosecution.

Dewrao Rucheshwar Chincholkar was then called and examined by Mr. Jardine. He said that when he was Mamlatdar of Amahere, he heard that he was transferred to Peint. He was displeased, but on joining from leave he proceeded to Poona with two hundies aggregating Rs. 1,500. The first was for Rs. 1,000; the second for Rs. 500. The first was procured from Khemchund Amahere and the second from Hirachund. For the first hundi he had sufficient funds in his own box, and he borrowed Rs. 500 further.

Dabichand Sowcar said he went to Hanmantrao's house with Yaderao Sathe, and after some conversation, Sathe left. Witness here asked the Court to note his objection to state what had passed at the interview in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 132 of the Indian Evidence Act. The Court noted the objection, but informed witness that he must give his evidence. Witness proceeded that he remonstrated with Hanmantrao about his transfer. The latter demanded Rs. 2,000, but subsequently he agreed to take Rs. 1,500. The following day witness paid Hanmantrao, and was told to go to Mr. Crawford's bungalow. He went and was told by Mr. Crawford that his transfer was temporary, but he could have a month's privilege leave. He received a letter from Mr. Pendse at the expiry of his leave. He went to Peint, but had been at Sherpur ever since. He had told Jawarkar and Sathibai the reason for visiting Poona.

Cross-examined by Mr. James Crawford, witness said he had never served in any other district but Khandeish. He was only transferred once as mamlatdar since 1879 and had had no promotion in Mr. Crawford's time. He did not know any men to be promoted over him. He knew Damde, but did not know if the latter was his junior or senior. Witness's money had been in his box since June 1886.

Re-examined by Mr. Latham witness said he [illegible] Rs. 500 out of Rs. 700 he had with him for [illegible]ling expenses.

[illegible]e Court: He had ancestral property, but [illegible]ep accounts.

[illegible] had made a statement to Mr. Lucas [illegible]assured by him and Mr. Ommaney [illegible]ould come to him. Mr. Ommaney [illegible] Government would protect him.

[illegible]of the evidence given was that of [illegible]ed and cashed hundies.

[illegible]djourned.

[illegible]RING ROBBERY.

[illegible] A CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, Nov. 27.

[illegible]about thirteen miles from Ujjain, [illegible]rnment Mail Cart was looted by robbers. [illegible]e Mails and passenger's luggage were carried away. A Parsee gentleman and his servants were severely beaten and wounded. It is to be hoped the authorities of the Gwalior State will be called upon by the Political Officer concerned to discover the perpetrators promptly.

THE VICEROY AT DACCA.

A FLORIATED ADDRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, Nov. 27.

Shortly after arriving here yesterday evening, H. E. the Viceroy received an address of welcome from the local Municipality. To-day the Mahomedan community presented an address in a large shamiana near the landing stage, where all the principal residents of Dacca, European and Native, were assembled. A guard of Honor composed of the Manipur Military Police presented arms as His Excellency landed from the Rhotas and proceeded to the shamiana. The address was read in Persian, and its general strain may be gathered from the following passage. "This town of Dacca having had previously the honour of a visit from His Excellency Lord Northbrook, and having now acquired the fortune of Your Excellency's auspicious and prosperous visit, has gathered the pearls of every kind of gain and success in the pocket and skirt of wish: the happiness and thankfulness at the auspicious and fortunate visit of Your Excellency to this old place are so great that it is not possible for the thought to pick up sufficient words to express them and for the power of the pen and writing to be equal to them, therefore inability apologises and the heart bears witness to this end."

The Viceroy replied in Persian, after which the European and native gentlemen present were presented to His Excellency.

To-night the Dacca Club gives a ball in honour of Lord Dufferin. To-morrow morning at daybreak, the Viceroy will leave by steamer for Calcutta. The day before the Viceroy's arrival here, a public meeting was held, at which it was decided to erect a permanent memorial to Lord Dufferin which should take the following form:—The construction of an additional Female Ward in the Mitford Hospital to be called the Lady Dufferin Ward; the maintenance of a Lady Doctor as Superintendent of the female students, and for the supervision of the female wards of the Mitford Hospital, and the foundation of scholarships for Female Medical Students. An influential Committee was appointed to carry out these objects, and collect subscriptions. About Rs. 72,000 was subscribed, of which Nawab Ashanoola contributed half a lakh.

THE MOYLAN CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27.

In Mr. Moylan's case the Chief Justice, addressing the Advocate-General this morning, said he had consulted his brother Judges whether a special Bench would be necessary in the case. They thought it desirable to have a Bench of three Judges. This would be done, but under these circumstances, and as it would dislocate the business of the Court to a considerable extent, he could not arrange for a sitting of the Bench unless the Advocate-General was prepared to take it at ten o'clock and finish it by eleven. The Advocate-General said that so far as he was concerned the address would be brief. The Chief Justice remarked that the case should not take more than one hour. The Advocate-General replied that he did not think it was possible. The Chief Justice then said it would be taken on Saturday at eleven on the understanding that it must be finished that day. The Advocate-General replied that he was not sure how long it would last. The Chief Justice said that in that case it would go on from Saturday to Saturday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall, arrived here from Bombay *via* Marseilles yesterday.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, Nov. 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Arcadia, arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rome, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, Nov. 27.

The "Mail Steamer Massillia from Aden arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats easier.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅜
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1-4⅛
2½ per cent. Consols for account	96⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes	83
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. „	70½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105⅝
Bar Silver	43

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 27.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Communication with Suakim, the Hedjas, and Yemen is at present interrupted. Telegrams for Suakim can be posted from Suez.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, Nov. 26.

10 p.m.	78·6

TUESDAY, Nov. 27.

6 a.m.	74·4
10 a.m.	80·5
2 p.m.	85·2
4 p.m.	84·4

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Nov. 27.—The barometer continues to rise in North-Western India, and is very high there. It has also risen to the south of Madras slowly, and has fallen elsewhere. Winds are fairly normal, and the temperature low and falling over North Western India. Rain has fallen west of the North West Provinces and East of the Punjab. At hill stations and in the South Peninsula snow fell. Simla weather is unsettled over the Peninsula, but improved considerably in the north west, and the depression has largely filled up.

DEATH OF MR. WILSON BELL.

THE long illness from which Mr. Wilson Bell, the Chief Engineer and Acting Agent to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, had been suffering terminated early yesterday morning at Lanowlie, where he had been staying for some weeks past, bravely bearing up against a wearying sickness, and working to the last. He was, as years go, in the prime of life, being only forty-nine years old, but for some years past he had been in delicate health, and it was known when he went to Lanowlie at the beginning of the hot weather that there could be no recovery from the disease from which he was suffering, atrophy of the liver. The courage and endurance which he showed in his illness was a subject of wonder to all who came in contact with him. All his life he had been a hard and conscientious worker, and no public body was better served than the important railway administration under which he filled the most responsible posts was served by him, literally to the last day of his life. Mr. Wilson Bell came to India in 1864 in the capacity of Resident Engineer to the G. I. P. Railway Company, and after nine years' service, in which he showed the highest professional capacity, he became Chief Engineer in 1873. On Mr. Barnett's going home on leave a year ago, Mr. Wilson Bell was for the second time entrusted with the duties of acting Agent, and in this post his capacity for administration was conspicuously shown. The thoroughness with which he applied himself to every subject that came before him—for he never spared himself when duty was in the way—and the loyalty with which he discharged the obligations of a very exacting office, impressed all who had an opportunity of knowing how he worked, and gained from all who were associated with him a respect which did not fall short of admiration. His name will long be cherished with veneration in every department of the service, and deep sympathy will be felt with Mrs. Bell in her bereavement

Among those present at the funeral were Major Firebrace, R.E., Consulting Engineer to Government for Railways; Mr. Henry Conder, General Traffic Manager; Mr. T. W. Pearson, Acting Chief Engineer; Mr. Sleater, Chief Engineer B. B. and C. I. Railway; Mr. R. L. Trevithick, Acting Locomotive Superintendent; Sir Thomas Thompson; Mr. C. Newborn, Acting Auditor; Mr. H. I. P. Thomson, Secretary to the Agent; Dr. Field, Acting Superintending Surgeon; Mr. J. G. H Collister, Personal Assistant to Acting Chief Engineer; Mr. E. W. Keily, Passenger Superintendent; Mr. W. H. Middleton, Acting Goods Superintendent, Mr. A. J. Garrett; Mr. S. W. Chart, Cashier; Mr. J. Dawson, District Engineer; Mr. C. West, Acting District Engineer; Mr. W. Shipp, Acting District Engineer; Mr. J. H. Butcher, Resident Engineer; Mr. R. Campion, Resident Engineer; Mr. A. King, Storekeeper; Mr. F. King, Wharf Superintendent; Mr. W. H. Hussey, Assistant Storekeeper; Mr. C. R. Hawkins, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Mr. J. T. Branson, Assistant to Auditor; and several other employes of the Company from all parts of the line.

The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. Goldwyer Lewis, M. A. Senior Chaplain, assisted by the Rev. T. Corfield, Railway Chaplain, Egutpoori.

VISITORS AT BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Nov. 25.

LORD AND LADY MONTAGU, accompanied by their daughter Miss Montagu, arrived in Baroda by the Bombay mail train early on the morning of the 24th instant, and are putting up with Colonel F. H. Jackson, the acting Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, at the Residency. The same evening their Lord and Ladyship and Miss Montagu, in company with Captain Cates, the Assistant to the Resident, Mrs. Cates, and Mr. R. De Cruz, the confidential clerk at the Residency, drove through several parts of the city to view the gold and silver gun battery of Artillery and other sights. On the way they had a chance of seeing the Gaekwar's jewels at his palace, the Nazarbagh. They are numerous, but could all be contained in one case of moderate dimensions. The most magnificent piece of jewellery exhibited was a necklace of diamonds, which cost the Gaekwar Khanderao thirty lakhs. The central diamond is said to have been bought from the Empress Eugenie for nine lakhs. After looking at the jewellery the party, preceded by Cavalry escort, proceeded to Makarpura to pay a visit to H. H. the Gaekwar. His Highness received them very courteously, and after a short time spent in conversation, the party took leave and wended their way to the Residency, thoroughly satisfied with what they had seen. On Sunday morning they visited several of the most important buildings, and left Baroda at noon yesterday, for Ahmedabad, Abu, Ajmere, and Agra.

Last week, Mr. W. S. Caine, M. P., and the Rev. T. Evans, delivered an address and a lecture, respectively, in the hall of the Baroda College, at which Dewan Bahadur Luxman Jugganath, Sumputhrao Gaekwar, Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharajah Saheb, and several of the State officials were present.

We are having deliciously cold weather at present; the mornings and evenings are very pleasant, though occasionally the wind is piercing and rather treacherous.

No definite date has as yet been fixed for the Maharajah Saheb's departure for Mahableshwar, though a report is current that the 15th December is the day fixed.

AN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE IN SURAT.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, Nov. 24.

THE first Educational Conference in Gujarat met on Saturday afternoon in the Surat Municipal Hall, under the Presidency of Rao Saheb Kalabhai Lallubhai, chairman of the School Board, for discussing questions relating to primary and middle-class education. It was the first meeting of the sort since the schools were handed over to the Municipality. Besides the members of the School Board, three of the Commissioners were present. There were besides all the schoolmasters of municipal and aided schools and retired members of the Educational Department. The Educational Inspector, Rao Saheb Motiram Rajaram, was also present.

Rao Saheb Kalabhai Lallubhai, the chairman, briefly explained the object of the meeting. He was supported by Rao Saheb Gulabdas Bhaidas, who urged a change in the existing system of imparting education. He was followed by Rao Saheb Manchharam Ghelabhai. Rao Saheb Motiram, Educational Inspector, briefly stated his views with reference to the remarks of the last two speakers.

The chairman then put the several proposals before the meeting, which were discussed at length, and the following resolutions were passed.

I.—That the sixth standard in the several schools be abolished, and that a special class be organised where, with the sixth standard, higher Vernacular education be imparted, in addition to Sanscrit and Persian.

II.—That physical education be introduced in the schools where there is accommodation already for imparting that instruction, and that an assistant trained in that subject be employed in those schools.

III.—That the kindergarten system be followed; and a museum be opened in the Public Park; also that a collection of objects be kept in each school, and elementary education relating to the objects in the museum be given by taking the pupils in the Park and imparting thorough instruction through the medium of the objects themselves. The objects collected in a school may be utilized in the same way by all the schools, by prescribing different hours for that instruction in different schools.

IV.—That in all schools where the headmaster is of the old school, an assistant of the new school be located, and thus fresh blood be added to the old one.

V.—That the school-board should arrange to visit the schools oftener.

VI.—That as a trial an English class under the exclusive management of female teachers be opened in connection with one of the existing girls' school.

VII.—To ensure equality in the examination the educational authorities be requested to hold simultaneous examinations of the different standards in all schools.

VIII.—That the educational authorities should be requested to abolish from the second and third standards Geography and History, and begin these in the fourth standard only, so that the infant brain may be fresh to receive these studies in the higher classes with better effect.

MISS MANNING AT A MAHOMEDAN GIRLS' SCHOOL.

MISS MANNING, accompanied by Mrs. Scott, paid a visit to the Sajunbhoy Meerally's Girls' School in Khoja Mohollo on Saturday last. On arrival they were received by the Secretary, Mr. Rahimtula Noor Mahomed, Mr. Abdalla M. Dharamsi, and Messrs. Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, Khan Mahomed Datoobhoy, and Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy (trustees of the School) and the headmistress, Ruttonbai Hormusjee Ranina. The distinguished visitors were taken through the several classes, and in some of them the young girls gave some recitations. In the Koran and Hindustani class some of the students were made to read from the Koran, and others gave recitations in Hindustani with which the ladies were very much pleased. They were then taken to a reception-room, and here girls from different classes gave select recitations in Gujrati, some of which were adapted to the English tunes. Specimens of needle and embroidery done at the school were then shown to the fair visitors, and they were much pleased with what they saw. The ladies then inspected the copy books and exercise books of the students written in Gujrati, and three of the girls were desired to write out a page of their copy books the names of the distinguished visitors. The copy books were then offered to the fair visitors who accepted them with pleasure. Two silk cushions worked at the school were also presented to them. The girls then recited the Gujrati version of "God save the Queen."

The visitors were then decorated with garlands of flowers, and left very much pleased. Just as they were leaving the girls showered flowers upon them. Before leaving they placed the following remarks in the visitors' books. Miss Manning wrote:—

I have been much gratified by my visit to the school, which provides education for girls of the Khoja community. I am sure it will have an effect upon the pupils in their later life, and the advantages of education will thus be impressed upon them. I am very grateful to the managers for allowing me to see the school, and I hope many more will in time be established.

Mrs. Scott wrote:—

We have been very much interested in seeing this school. It is wonderful to think that the blessing of education for Khoja Mahomedan girls should be left behind him by the founder, himself an uneducated man. The children look happy, and as if they were eager to learn. The writing by even the tiny children of the complicated Guzerati letters seems to show that there is a natural power of drawing inherent in these children, that might be made use of in artistic pursuits.

THE PROFITS OF THE MILL INDUSTRY IN BOMBAY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE Manchester manufacturers were lately engaged in emulating the discussion of the Big-Endians and the Little-Endians of Swift, and they are not yet sure whether they are losing an important section of their trade by fluctuating exchange or declining freights or the long working hours of the Bombay operatives. To them the following tables will doubtless supply food for reflection, and it is to be hoped that such reflection may induce on their part sobriety in the treatment of a problem, the right solution of which concerns their interests so vitally. The tables in question contain a summary of the accounts of the Bombay cotton mills for one whole year, such year ending in some cases with December, 1887, and in others with June, 1888. For obvious reasons, we have included only those mills which are in normal working order, and which publish their accounts for their shareholders. Some of them make up their accounts half-yearly, and in their cases we have had to set out their figures so as to show their operations for one whole year. The mills are also divided into groups, according to the nationality of their managers, for, as we shall show further on, the working and condition and even the nomenclature of the concerns depend not a little upon the idiosyncracies of the respective nationalities. The first group is denominated English, as the mills comprised therein are managed by English firms, one of them having the management of five of the following seven concerns. The accounts given are for the year ending June, 1888, except when otherwise mentioned.

I.—ENGLISH GROUP. (a)

No.	Names.	Spindles.	Looms.	Paid up Capital.	Loan Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Interest on Loan Capital.	Agents' Commission.	Profit for the year.	Percentage of Profit on Capital.	Dividend paid shareholders.
				Rs.							Per cent.
1	Anglo-Indian	33,432	Nil.	9,00,000	1,54,896	Nil.	15,033	..	1,19,710	14	10
2	Connaught Mill	28,060	..	4,20,000	9,01,220	63,154	43,754	12,460	1,68,787	39·97	10
3	Empress Mill	35,732	..	8,21,500	3,80,104	1,40,024	16,767	12,201	1,88,671	20·56	10
4	James Greaves	38,124	..	6,60,000	6,49,685	1,00,448	28,364	17,076	2,19,740	35·29	10
5	Imperial	97,987	..	6,80,000	7,46,980	15,000	33,760	11,935	1,04,126	15·02	10
6	Leopold	10,728	..	3,60,000	2,09,224	1,77,593	15,965	8,712	1,17,388	23·60	10
7	People of India 1887	6,808	..	2,60,000	1,02,138	8,490	9,041	1,016	9,150	4·36	Nil.
	Total	..	..	41,17,500	31,46,211	5,01,713	1,62,129	64,490	9,07,777	169·70	67·50
	Average percentage of earnings and dividends ..									22·95	8·21

(a) *N.B.*—A portion of the Loan Capital represents debts due to machinery makers in England, and the same being in sterling exchange forces a low rate of interest upon a very item of the debts in question with some of the Mills in this Group.

II.—PARSEE GROUP. (a)

No.	Names.	Spindles.	Looms.	Paid up Capital.	Loan Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Interest on Loan Capital.	Agents' Commission.	Profit for the year.	Percentage of Profit on Capital.	Dividend paid shareholders.
				Rs.							Per cent.
1	City of Bombay	29,640	Nil.	7,00,000	3,40,172	11,407	23,075	38,730	1,42,989	39·43	10
2	Dhun Mill 1887	17,893	..	3,15,000	2,91,000	4,000	20,019	32,881	71,492	22·68	11
3	Framjee Petit 1887	35,352	..	12,60,000	6,66,470	45,000	53,062	50,855	1,40,448	11·13	5½
4	Jamshed Mill 1887	8,576	..	4,00,000	1,48,300	13,234	5,885	9,993	73,981	18·32	12
5	Queen	31,710	..	7,00,000	5,92,603	40,000	29,827	61,199	1,60,097	20·37	10
6	Ripon 1887	26,260	..	6,30,000	4,87,500	30,000	22,813	53,102	1,37,689	21·93	10
7	Cooria	38,604	551	13,00,000	6,65,617	31,811	29,714	53,024	1,33,992	7·51	2½
8	Maneckjee Petit	96,192	2,022	13,00,000	19,93,077	13,08,402	1,72,569	1,33,992	7,11,043	17·56	11
9	Oriental 1887	71,692	1,208	35,75,000	4,76,895	8,17,681	33,813	81,385	2,61,293	7·30	4½
	Total	..	..	1,30,55,000	56,03,907	25,71,675	4,10,077	5,61,001	17,00,296	146·91	77·00
	Average percentage of earnings and Dividends ...									16·32	8·61

(a) *N.B.*—In the Petit Mills the interest item is mixed up with brokerage and exchange.

Financially this group shows to better advantage than the English group. Its paid-up capital is 130½ lakhs, in round numbers, against a block account of 156 lakhs, but as the mills can fall back upon a reserve of over 23¾ lakhs they have no lien on them in that respect, as is the case with the English group. The loan capital of this group is about 43 per cent. of its own money, though it has had to pay interest on the amount at 7½ per cent. against 5½ per cent. of the English group. Looking to the earning columns, it will be found that, like the English group, those mills which have a larger block account than their capital, and whose borrowings consequently are greater, show a better result than their neighbours. These mills are Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6, whose earnings range between 18 and 22½ per cent. They are all new mills, they have a block account of 43 lakhs against a paid-up capital of only 23 lakhs. No wonder, then, that when they can earn over 20 per cent., with borrowed money, which cost them much less, they should like to sail with light ballast, though it is necessary to remind them of the prudence of not forgetting the Ides of March. The item of commission in this group offers a marked contrast to the same item in the English group. The gross earnings of the mills are comprised in columns 9 and 10 of the respective group, and we thus find that, while the English mills pay their managers only Rs. 64,420, out of Rs. 9,72,197, the mills have paid Rs. 5,61,001, out of Rs. 23,57,297, being equal to 6¾ and 23¾ per cent., respectively, on the gross earnings. The system of charging commission in our mill management is a threadbare subject of controversy in these parts, and it is scarcely necessary to say that most of the mills in Bombay allow their managers a quarter anna per lb. upon the yarn sold, which, for rough calculation, may be taken at 3¼ per cent. on the gross proceeds. The English mills, however, allow only 10 per cent. on the net earnings, and the newer mills that are now being projected are obliged to conform to that system, or to a sliding scale in which the remuneration bears some relation to profit. The Jamshed Mill, in the Parsee group, sets a laudable example in the former respect, as its commission is a percentage on the net proceeds only. It will be seen that financially the Maneckjee Petit Mill is the strongest, having a reserve of fully 35 per cent. of its capital, and this tells favourably on its earnings, which are the highest but one of the old mills in the groups that precede, and that which follows.

The group which follows is the Hindoo group, which comprises mostly old mills, only three mills (Nos. 2, 6, and 13) being new concerns. Another speciality of this group is that the mills combine spinning and weaving, whereas the majority of the two previous groups confine themselves to spinning. This is probably owing to the business relations of the managing firms with the interior marts of the country, which enable them to move off their cloth to better advantage than their English or Parsee neighbours. The accounts of this group also are made up for the year ending June, 1888, except when otherwise mentioned.

III.—HINDOO GROUP.

No.	Names.	Spindles.	Looms.	Paid up Capital.	Loan Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Interest on Loan Capital.	Agents' Commission.	Profit for the year.	Percentage of Profit on Capital paid up.	Dividend paid shareholders.
											Per cent.
1	Alliance	26,564	Nil.	17,91,000	4,32,856	2,01,813	19,736	46,271	1,49,665	8·33	9
2	Ardeshir Dadabhai	23,364	..	7,15,000	2,15,000	77,000	10,451	61,000	1,05,451	14·74	7½
3	Bombay United	24,136	650	9,00,000	5,00,000	3,47,751	20,870	34,377	1,15,993	12·90	7½
4	Hindoostan	24,029	701	12,00,000	6,00,000	85,000	N'il.	60,777	1,16,020	9·71	7½
5	Indian Manufacturing(1887)	30,080	400	6,00,000	5,13,745	64,000	62,567	33,846	1,14,853	19	10
6	Kastoorchand Jaloo (1887)	26,256	641	11,00,000	10,00,708	6,13,961	30,453	49,257	1,61,431	14·94	10
7	Morarjee	39,648	1,010	11,00,000	5,91,713	2,15,490	15,060	36,753	1,21,477	24·70	8·81
8	Greet Eastern (1887)	32,192	610	13,00,000	6,34,342	2,17,516	17,517	60,586	2,78,611	9·81	7·15
9	Soondrjee	18,800	304	6,50,000	6,00,000	1,45,000	32,600	39,564	45,515	6·51	5
10	Western India	29,710	302	13,00,000	6,00,000	60,000	31,561	45,510	78,183	6·01	9
11	Western India Spinning & Manufg. Co. (1887)	..	..	3,94,500	2,33,382	18,750	3,46,930	5,73,109	87,999	16·21	10·90
12	Sterling Company	6,716	..	1,20,15,500	63,09,456	26,37,780	3,46,930	5,73,109	43,914	15,37,679	164·03
13	Sassoon (1887)	..	..	16,00,000	10,33,685	4,30,726	1,03,699	97,999	12·61	9·03	10
				Average percentage of earnings and dividends						12·81	9·95

It will be seen that this group runs parallel with the Parsee group, not only in regard to its paid-up capital, but also in respect of its reserve funds. But when we come to look at the block accounts, then they part company, the Parsee block account being 156 lakhs against 164 lakhs, recorded in the Hindoo group. In regard to the rate of interest also the Hindoos enjoy advantage over the Parsees. The latter have paid 7½ per cent. for their money, whereas the Hindoos have been able to get theirs at 5½ per cent only. Their earnings, however, show only 12·61 per cent, against 16·32 per cent. of the Parsees, and the difference can only be accounted for by the large number of old mills in this group, as well as by so many of them having a weaving business, too, which seems to be a drain on the spinning department. It will further be seen that like the Maneckjee Petit in the Parsee group, Morarji Mill (No. 9) is financially in a strong position, and for the same reason, namely, owing to its having built up a good reserve (Rs. 7,47,480) which amounts to 65 per cent. of its capital. The dividend paid by this mill (14½ per cent) is the highest of any of the old mills in all the groups—though the Indian Manufacturing (No. 6) runs close to it, with its 14 per cent. In the interest of prudent management, however, one could not help wishing that the last mentioned concern had looked closely to its reserve, which is only ten per cent. of its capital, against 65 per cent. held by its rival, though in this respect its action is quite justifiable when contrasted with that of one of the English mills. This mill, in order to round off a half-yearly dividend, had to borrow money, and the amount so borrowed appears in its accounts as "loss" on the half-year's operations.

The last mill on our list is the Sassoon's, and though moving in an orbit of its own, it has nothing to learn from its rivals. On the contrary, for an old mill its percentage of earning is the highest of all but one of similar concerns, and instead of dividing the whole earnings, the managers have, with real mercantile instinct, taken a moiety to increase their reserve, and otherwise strengthen their position.

Taking then all the groups together, the main result is that with a capital of three crores and fifteen lakhs, or £3,150,000 conventional sterling, the cotton industry here has realised a gross return of Rs. 58 lakhs, or £580,000, or over eighteen per cent. Some three years ago it was mentioned in *Blackwood's Magazine* in an article entitled "Scottish Capital Abroad" that more than twelve millions of Scotland's money invested in America and on the continent had not returned a cent of profit for many years together. Need we point out, after such an experience as theirs, and in view of the fact vouched for by the figures given above, what home capitalists ought to do? To those disposed to act upon the inference, the interior of India offers an almost uncultivated field. What the prospects of that field are, are vouched for by the published accounts of the Central India Cotton Manufacturing Company. This mill, working in the very heart of the cotton districts, and with a capital of 18¾ lakhs, has earned, for the year ending June, 1888, a gross return of Rs. 5,72,155 equal to 30 per cent., and that after paying over Rs. 91,000 for interest on its borrowed capital of 12½ lakhs, a result which is hardly approached by any of the mills working in overcrowded Bombay.

AMERICAN HEADERS.

THE "London Presidential edition" of the *New York Herald* of Nov. 7, thus leads off with the news of the election of General Harrison to the Presidential Chair:—

GENERAL HARRISON.

Elected President of the United States.

CLEVELAND SOLD OUT.

Hill and Hewitt, Democrats, Betray the Presidential Ticket.

A DEMOCRATIC WATERLOO.

The House of Representatives Possibly Still Democratic by a Small Majority.

A COLD DAY FOR TARIFF REFORM.

Secretary of State Bayard will Probably be Succeeded by Mr. Blaine.

HOW THE BATTLE WAGED.

Despatches from all States of the Union.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

THE RESULT.

Electors for Harrison	207
Electors for Cleveland	168
Doubtful	26
Total	401

DEMOCRATIC OPINION.

The *World* says the disaster is due to inadequate preparation. The *Sun* says, the curtain that falls upon the vanquished, will rise again in 1892.

WHAT THURMAN SAYS.

[BY COMMERCIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

NEW YORK, November 7.

Thurman gives it up. He says to a Herald correspondent at Columbus that evidently the people of the United States do not believe that tariff is tax, and as they are arbiters of the matter he rests content with their decision.

THE VOTE BY STATES.

	Cleveland.	Harrison.
Alabama	10	—
Arkansas	7	—
California	—	8
Colorado	—	3
Connecticut	6	—
Delaware	3	—
Florida	4	—
Georgia	12	—

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

[BY COMMERCIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

NEW YORK, November 6, 1888.—All the Congressional districts have not been heard from, and it is impossible to tell the exact political complexion of the next House of Representatives, although at the present hour it seems safe to predict that it will be Democratic by a small majority.

WITH THE LEADERS.

BLAINE DROPS A MASCOT, BUT CLEVELAND FAILS TO VOTE.

[BY COMMERCIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

NEW YORK, November 6, 1888.

President Cleveland did not vote, having failed or neglected to register. Some time ago he heard of the intention of his opponents to dispute his right to vote, claiming he had ceased to be a citizen of Buffalo.

General Harrison walked to the poll in Indianapolis early, accompanied by his wife. He wore the traditional broad-brimmed hat and an air of well-assumed serenity.

Levi P. Morton drove from his country seat at Rhinebeck on the Hudson River in a simple victoria and four to the polling place, a couple of miles distant.

Thurman voted at seven in the morning at Columbus, Ohio, escorted by his four sons and three grandsons.

Blaine took things easily, and strolled down to the poll in Augusta, Me., at noon. As he dropped his ticket into the box he smiled, and remarked, "This is a mascot."

Mr. Bayard stayed at home.

AN explosion of fire damp has occurred in the Campagnac coal-pit in Aveyron. Forty miners are reported to have perished.

KULLMANN, the man who shot at Prince Bismarck on the 13th of July, 1874, finished his fourteen years term of penal servitude on Tuesday Nov. 6. He was not released, but taken at once to the prison of Amberg, in Bavaria, where he will have to remain seven years longer for mutinous conduct while in the Penitentiary.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

MEDICAL REFORMS IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—That something is better than nothing is a popular saying, and it is on some such principle as this that the recent resolution of the Government of Bombay regarding certain changes in the conduct and the management of our hospitals and the medical college has been approved of by a large number of medical men in this city. The resolution, as is well known, is divided into four distinct parts, *viz.* (1) certain capricious changes in the existing professorial staff of the Grant College, (2) appointment of a full time professor in physiology, who, it is assumed, will not be allowed any private practice, (3) contemplated appointment of assistant honorary physicians and surgeons, and (4) contemplated appointment of honorary physicians and surgeons. The changes made in the professorial staff are so capricious and arbitrary that the public fail to understand the real object of such changes. Hence it is not possible to say whether these changes will be to the advantage of the College or not. It is only the changes made and contemplated to be made in accordance with the last three classes that I am at present concerned with. Though I approve of the principle of having full time professors for all subjects, it must be admitted that as at present carried out it confirms the old state of things more firmly, *viz.* that the service men alone should have the monopoly of all the chairs in the Grant College. In the words of Dr. K. R. Viccajee, whose timely warning to the profession will not fail to make them act very cautiously while dealing with the consideration of the details of the scheme—I say in the words of Dr. Viccaji, it gives a new lease of life to the service men. No matter what the qualification and ability of men outside the pale of service may be, they are, in virtue of this rule, always to be debarred from having any share in the teaching staff of the Grant College. The scheme of appointing assistant honourary surgeons and physicians is not quite a novel feature in these changes. A scheme somewhat similar to this is even now carried out in the J.J. Hospital, and is said to be working harmoniously. The gentlemen working at present in the J. J. Hospital under the scheme are generally fresh men or men of a few years standing in the profession, and are, perhaps, on that account looked upon as if they are merely a sort of senior students; and they are not in a position to come in the way of the officials in their private practice. Hence they are allowed to work in the hospital without any molestation, and therefore there is no friction between them. But the case is quite different with regard to the scheme of honorary physicians and surgeons. This portion of the resolution of the Government is welcome to the public and the profession on more considerations than one. H. E. Lord Reay declares by this that his Excellency, at any rate, does not give countenance to the cry raised by the officials of the medical department some time ago, on the strength of a little friction between the honorary surgeons, of the G. T. Hospital and the military surgeons in charge thereof, to the effect that the scheme of honorary surgeons was, and will ever be, a failure. It gives another opportunity to the local practitioners to have a share in the conduct and management of our civil hospital and the Medical College. But while the practitioners have, if they choose, the hard work and drudgery of the Hospital and the College work thrown on them, there seems to be no likelihood of their getting any share in the handsome emoluments given for such posts. And the recent step of the Government in confining his choice of the full time Professor of Physiology to one from among the service men only does not even encourage us to hope for such a likelihood. It is a question whether the scheme of appointing honorary surgeons is meant for the benefit of the Government and the officials, or for the sole benefit of the local practitioners, as one thing is certain, that the officials in charge of the hospital will be relieved of a good deal of their work, and the Government will not be required to pay a pie for this increase in the staff of the hospital. However, unfair though it is, we must put the best construction on the scheme, and try to show to the public that we medical men of Bombay, when placed under favourable circumstances are capable of doing as much as, or even more than, the service men in advancing the cause of medical science in Bombay. As this is the second trial, it is highly necessary that great precautions should be taken, as a second failure will virtually mean a death blow to the scheme. The necessity of the case, therefore, requires that all causes likely to act injuriously against the scheme should be eliminated. If the scheme is to be tried in the J. J. Hospital it goes without saying that it will, or rather it will be *made* to fail for a certainty. It is a well-known fact that the officials look upon the scheme with great disfavour. The honorary physicians and surgeons are to be men of long standing and good status in the profession. Such men command a large private practice, and therefore are rivals of these officials in that field. Their connection with the hospital will raise their status still more in the eye of the public, and will give a severe blow to the aspirations of these officials as regards their private practice. Again, there was nobody hitherto to look into the way in which the teaching was imparted. In that respect they were practically irresponsible. This scheme is calculated to interfere with the state of things to some extent. Though there will be direct supervision, the clinical instruction of the honorary physicians and surgeons will, by comparison, be a source of trouble to them. Besides, the hostile attitude of the officials towards the native medical profession is so well-known to the public both through their private and public utterances. All these causes combined, clearly show that unless they are endowed with angelic natures, there is no likelihood that they will allow the scheme to be worked smoothly. It is therefore very necessary that the second, perhaps the final, experiment should not be tried under such favourable circumstances. I do not see any chance of success as long as the honorary physicians and surgeons are required to work in the same hospital under, or side by side with, these officials. It is all very easy to talk, and look so nice and trim on paper, that these gentlemen should be totally independent of these officials. But practically it never will be the case. An institution cannot work without discipline of some kind. And the slightest deviation from the prescribed routine will be made the cause of clamour and complaint by these officials, and the honorary surgeons and physicians who will be all men of large practice will be least in a mood to put up with anything of this sort. Hence there will be the same undignified wrangling as was witnessed sometime ago in connexion with the G. T. Hospital. I therefore believe that this course should be given up, and some safer course found out. It is well-known that the Government are ready to give up the G. T. Hospital to the Municipality, now that the Acts allow it. I remember that there is an excellent scheme prepared by Messrs Telang and Perozsha and Dr. Khory of working the hospital solely through the agency of the local practitioners in which there were some paid appointments and some honorary ones. This scheme has the advantage over the scheme of working in the J. J. Hospital, inasmuch as under it the local practitioners will not have to work under the degrading and invidious position of being under, or side by side with, men holding posts of great emolument which they can never expect to get. Under the G. T. Hospital scheme they will not only better their position before the public; but by assiduous and honest work might aspire to some of the paid appointments. If the adjourned meeting of the profession resolves to-morrow to send a memorial to the Corporation to take over charge of the G. T. Hospital, it will be a step in the right direction.

The part H. E. Lord Reay will be required to take in this matter will be to so arrange that some of the students of the G. M. College may be made to receive clinical instruction at the G. T. Hospital. A similar plan was advocated sometime ago by Dr. Blanc to utilize the European General Hospital for teaching purposes, and then also these officials opposed, and this excellent scheme was given up. If the scheme of honorary physicians and surgeons is to be tried, it must have a fair trial, and under such favourable circumstances, and not in a manner implied in the Government resolution and approved of by a party of young doctors as a god-send. I appeal to the Honourable Messrs Telang and Mehta and Dr. Khory to bestir themselves and help the profession at this opportune moment. I hope the letter may have some influence on the meeting to be held to-morrow (Wednesday).

ESCULAPIUS.

Nov. 27.

THE ALLEGED DISTURBANCE AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Messrs. Winter, Barder, and Bayley's letter on behalf of Mr. Dixon, appearing as it does, after the case has been withdrawn, speaks for itself. I regret, however, that the case was not gone on with, so that everyone concerned could have had their say, the circumstances explained, and the matter cleared up, but as Mr. Maccabe, good-naturedly no doubt, accepted an apology and Rs. 10 to pay for damages, and injury to the boy, there was no alternative but for Mr. Twinning to ask the Magistrate to allow the case to be withdrawn. These facts also speak for themselves.

I shall not reply to any further correspondence.—Yours, &c.

Nov. 27. A. F. SOUNDY.

THE PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE POONA HIGH SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to your observations regarding the abolition of the Poona High School published in your issue of Friday last, I beg to send herewith a printed copy of the memorial adopted at a public meeting of the inhabitants of the City and Cantonment of Poona, and also a copy of the letter addressed to the Director of Public Instruction by the managing committee of the Sabha for your information and publication in your valuable journal.—Yours, &c.,

SHIVRAM HARI SATHE,
Secretary, Poona Sarvajanik Sabha.

No. 200 of 1888.

SARVAJANIK SABHA ROOMS, POONA, Nov. 20.

To the Director of Public Instruction, Poona.

SIR,—In forwarding for your information a copy of a memorial adopted at a public meeting held on the 11th of November, 1888, and submitted to Government, I have been directed by the managing committee of the Sarvajanik Sabha to state that the order prohibiting fresh admissions and re-admissions into the local high school was issued by your without affording an opportunity to the inhabitants and the Municipal Committee of this place to consider what steps they should take to help Government in the present financial crisis, and suggest measures by which while securing economy the vested interest, represented by the High School and the public utility subserved by it, might not be interfered with. The committee of the Sarvajanik Sabha feel assured that it is far from your intention to take hasty steps in connection with the virtual closing of the school. They, however, wish that before the order for stopping admissions and re-admissions was issued, you had informed the municipal and other bodies in this city of your proposal in connection with the school, so as to allow them time to consider what arrangements might be necessary. The Sabha is of opinion that for the reasons stated in the public memorial, it was incumbent on the department before withdrawing its help from the High School, to inquire whether the Municipality was prepared to take up the institution under its control. The Sabha requests that you will take an early opportunity to formulate the proposals for the economy desired in connection with the school, and ascertain the views of the Local Municipality on the subject. The Sabha feels confident that if the matter is properly put before them, the Local Municipality will be induced to come to the help of Government, if you are pleased to comply with this request, it will be necessary that in the meanwhile you should keep in abeyance the orders prohibiting fresh admissions and re-admissions issued by you in consequence of the demise of the late head-master of the High School. The matter cannot be satisfactorily settled before some time, and in the meanwhile public confidence in the stability of the institution is shaken, it will seriously interfare with the success of the arrangement which the inhabitants of this city and the Local Municipality may be induced to make for the maintenance of the institution. The Sabha is fully aware of the policy of economy forced upon Government by the recent events, but they cannot accept this as a reason for closing any particular institution of such long standing and wide usefulness. If reductions have to be submitted to, they should be spread over generally, and in a way not to interfere with vested interest more than is necessary. The fact that there are other institutions in the city which teach up to the matriculation standard, cannot also serve as a reason for closing a Government institution, because the Sabha have reasons to believe, that those other institutions do not desire to take over the management, and the number of school-going boys in this city is large enough to require the separate maintenance of the Government school as a model institution with permanent funds.

Under these circumstances the Sabha request that you will be good enough to inform the Municipality of the city in regard to the proposals for economy desired by the department, and the conditions under which you will be agreeable to maintain the institution as a Government school. If any Government resolution has been issued on the subject, and if it be necessary for you to make reference to Government, we request that such reference may be made, and pending their reply you will give instructions to the acting head-master to keep the orders prohibiting admissions and re-admissions in abeyance.

In the course of their memorial the Sabha says:—The position of the Poona High School has always been, not that of a District High School, but that of a Provincial High School—*viz.*, the chief High School in the Maharastra, and it has maintained this character even to the present day, serving as a kind of model institution for other institutions of a similar character throughout the Maharastra to imitate. Your memorialists respectfully submit that a proposal for the abolition of such a school, or even for lowering its status, should be received with greater caution than a similar proposal in respect of any other Mofussil School. The Bombay Provincial Committee of the Education Commission insisted upon the Poona High School being maintained permanently in an efficient condition either as Government or aided institution under the immediate management and control of the Municipality; for they observed:—"We are unanimously of opinion that except Municipal boards there are no other private agencies which would be competent to manage the present high schools or colleges." Even the Finance Committee, or rather the travelling members of the said committee, as Sir William Hunter has stated in his minute of dissent, did not propose the abolition of the Poona High School. All that they (the travelling members of the committee, and *not* the committee in its corporate capacity) recommended amounted to this, that a saving should be effected by converting the Poona High School into an aided institution with a fixed grant of Rs. 4,000 per annum.

Again, if it be urged that the Poona Municipality should be weighted with this heavy responsibility before there has been sufficient time to decide, whether the experiment involved in the transfer of the primary schools to its management and control can be pronounced to be an unqualified success, your memorialists humbly beg to point out that such a step is decidedly opposed both to the letter and spirit of the recommendations of the Bombay Provincial Committee of the Education Commission. In 1834, the Bombay Government very properly coupled the proposal for the transfer of primary schools to Municipal management and control with an offer of one-third of the total cost of the said schools as a fixed Government grant; and your memorialists submit that even if the Poona Municipality were induced to relieve Government of the charge of the Poona High School in deference to the wishes of the latter, it would be hardly fair to expect it to do so on terms less favourable than those on which the primary schools were transferred. The total expense connected with the Poona High School amounted in 1886-87 to Rs. 21,645, one-third of which amounts to Rs. 7,215. As in the case of Primary Schools, this amount will have to be given to the Municipality as a fixed Government grant. Government cannot in fairness offer less. Such being the case, the saving to Government by such a step would be Rs. 767 only—this sum representing the difference between Rs. 7,982, which in 1886-87 represented the net cost to Government for the maintenance of the High School, and Rs. 7,215, which, acting on the principles which regulated the negotiations for the transfer of primary schools to Municipal management and control in 1884, Government is morally bound to give to the Poona Municipality in the event of the proposed transfer taking place. There can be no doubt, therefore, that the saving likely to be effected by the contemplated transfer is not of such a character as to compensate the State for the probable, nay certain, risk of impairing the efficiency of a firmly established and successful old institution, like the Poona High School.

Your memorialists, again, beg to state that the Poona High School is one which the Education Commission recommended should not be transferred even to the Poona Municipality save in response to a demand from it, and which, according to their estimate of its efficiency, would, as an aided institution, earn more than its net cost to Government, and which, last but not least, the Bombay Government was, according to the Commission's view, bound to maintain in high efficiency, as it was one of those institutions "which grew out of endowments or attachment of funds, and to the maintenance of which the public faith is more or less pledged."

In conclusion, your memorialists pray that for the reasons stated above Government will be pleased to cancel the orders of the Director of Public Instruction in respect of the Poona High School, and that until the Local Municipality is prepared to take over the institution on such terms as may be arranged between the Government and the Municipality, no orders should be passed for abolishing the school at once or gradually.

A REUTER'S telegram from Melbourne says:—A great fire has occurred at Brokenhill, a large block of buildings 300 yards in length principally wooden structures, situated in Argent street, being completely destroyed. The damage is estimated at £100,000.

THE VATICAN DECREES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the letter of one of your correspondents on the Vatican Decrees and the meeting of the Goa Padroadists held on the 18th inst., at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, allow me to state that I was present at the said meeting, which was attended by about 1,500 persons, which is as much as the hall and galleries can contain, and that the Consul who had been asked to preside and was expected at the meeting, really did not attend, and politely excused himself on the ground that his official position would not permit him to do so, and this circumstance was freely talked about at the meeting which, though convened for 4 30 p.m., did not actually begin before 5 p.m., as all of us were waiting for the Consul. Not one European or Eurasian Portuguese priest or laymen attended, although we have in Bombay over a dozen of European Portuguese and about fifty Eurasians, as can be verified by reference to the Consular Registry Book. The meeting was also conspicuous for the absence of all native Portuguese priests (British subjects) belonging to the Padroado, and most of the leading members of the Portuguese community, the large number of persons present consisting chiefly of menials, who know little or nothing of the Portuguese language, one of whom handed me a copy of a printed hand-bill signed "Um Padroadista," and which I send herewith for your perusal, in which the Cardinals of the Propaganda are most unmercifully abused; the handbill is written in a style which shows how low is the religious spirit or Catholicity of the Goa Padroadists. Not a word was said by the chairman or any of the speakers as to the alleged receipt of a telegram from Lisbon to the effect that the Portuguese Government knows nothing about the last Vatican Decrees; on the contrary, it is a notorious fact that the Archbishop Patriarch of Goa was lately in Rome, and had long conferences with the Portuguese ambassador at the Vatican and his Holiness, and that he himself submitted certain questions to the Vatican on the points at issue, and was the first person who hinted to the Bishop of Damao that he could not permanently reside in Bombay, in consequence of which the good Bishop retired to Damao long before the Vatican Decrees were made public. It was then that he asked the Portuguese Government to transfer the Rs. 5,000 originally intended for repairs and improvements to his Colaba house to the construction of a chapel at Damaun, and to grant him in lieu thereof an annual house allowance for renting a bungalow at Bandora, where his territorial Diocese begins, and this has just been granted by the Portuguese Government.

To avoid misunderstandings, it would be well for the Goans, in future, to call themselves Goa Portuguese as their Kurrachee brethren do, thus distinguishing themselves from the Bombay Portuguese, who are born in Bombay, and are British subjects, for, according to the Portuguese Civil Code, those born here or accepting appointments or honours from the British Government cease to become Portuguese subjects and forfeit all citizen rights. It is, therefore, ridiculous for men bearing Portuguese names, born in this country and who are British subjects, either by birth or naturalization to call themselves Portuguese, and to speak of the King of Portugal as *our* King and Patron.

I enclose my card.

Nov. 25. G. D. S.

[This correspondence must cease.—ED., *B. G.*]

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following postings are ordered:—To 1st Battalion.—Lieutenant F. H. Trent, East Lancashire Regiment, To 2nd Battalions.—Second Lieutenant C. J. Kendall, Leicestershire Regiment; Second Lieutenants S. Clay and H. L. Anderson, Yorkshire Light Infantry; and Second-Lieutenant C. R. M. Hutchinson, West York Regiment.

CAPTAIN J. S. WOOD, 1st Battalion Border Regiment, has been promoted to Major in the North Staffordshire Regiment, and proceeds home to join the 2nd Battalion of the latter regiment.

COLONEL A. H. PRINSEP, 11th Bengal Lancers, and Colonel F. Hammond, C.B., 5th Punjab Cavalry, will command the 1st and 3rd Brigades at the Cavalry Camp at Delhi.

MAJOR A. J. WATSON, Suffolk Regiment, and Lieutenant E. S. Heard, Northumberland Fusiliers, have been detailed for temporary duty in the Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster-General's Department.

COLONEL A. M. LANG, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, is permitted to retire from the Service with effect from 1st December, 1888.

CAPTAIN J. G. C. ROBOTHAM, Paymaster, 1st Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment, is permitted to retire from the Service by the resignation of his commission with effect from 26th October, 1888.

IT is not often that the British soldier offers violence to commissioned officers, but an instance has recently occurred at Umballa which formed the subject of investigation by a general court-martial. Private Robert Clements, 2nd Battalion (The Queen's) Royal West Surrey Regiment, was arraigned on the 24th October for having, while a prisoner in the cells and when asked by the Orderly Officer, Second-Lieutenant Charles Edward de Lisle Solbe of the same battalion, whether he had any complaint to make, thrown at that officer an earthen vessel containing water. Subsequently the man aggravated his offence, when brought before Colonel Hood in the orderly room, by making use of filthy language to this officer. Prisoner was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, and to be dismissed the Service with ignominy. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief confirmed the sentence.

RAILWAY RIOT AT TEHERAN.

AT the Railway Station at Teheran, on Saturday morning, Nov. 3rd., a man jumped off a train in motion, and fell under the wheels. He was picked up fatally injured; whereupon his friends reproached and attacked the engine-driver, who, in self-defence, fired a revolver at his assailants, killing one man and severely wounding a woman. The railway employes fled before the threatening attitude of the people, who proceeded to wreck the train, besides damaging the station. Great excitement prevailed for some time, and rigorous measures had to be adopted by the authorities to restore order and prevent the renewal of the disturbances.

Traffic was completely suspended until Wednesday morning (7th inst.,) when Naib-es-Sultaneh, Minister for War, and Amin-ed-Dowleh, President of the Council, in pursuance of the Shah's order, rode over the whole line and restored the confidence of the employes. Many of the persons implicated in the disturbances have been imprisoned.

A POOR LAW MATRIMONIAL AGENCY.

THERE took place at the Barnet parish church, on the 7th inst., a marriage promoted by the Barnet guardians, under these circumstances. William Devon, seventy-six years of age, and Caroline Lenman, seventy-one years, recently applied to the Barnet guardians for continuance of the out-relief which for some years they had been receiving. From questions put by the Rev. G. Hennessy, a member of the board, it transpired that the couple had long been living together, though unmarried. The Rev. gentleman objected to the renewal of the relief under these circumstances. The relief was accordingly discontinued, but as the old folks were destitute some of the guardians were anxious to assist them in some way, and it was suggested that the couple should be asked to get over the difficulty by consenting to marry. Mr. Parsloe, one of the guardians, offered to supply a carriage for the occasion, while Mr. Schmidt promised to supply Devon with a coat, and Mr. Simons, a third guardian, undertook to contribute towards the cost of a wedding cake. When these offers were communicated to the pair, and they were informed on what conditions the relief would be continued, they at once consented to get married. The banns were duly published, and Mr. Parsloe drove the pair to the parish church; he also gave away the bride. The ceremony was performed by the rector, the Rev. D. W. Barrett, in the presence of a large congregation. A slight hitch in the proceedings was caused by the discovery that no ring had been provided. The bride and bridegroom stared blankly at each other, but Mr. Parsloe borrowed the ring of an elderly female who acted as bridesmaid. At the conclusion of the ceremony the wedded pair drove off amid the hearty laughter of a large crowd.

THE export of gold through Natal and the Cape in October amounted in value to more than £93,000. This is the largest yield recorded for one month since the discovery of the South African gold-fields.

A CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

MR. GLADSTONE AT BIRMINGHAM.

MR. GLADSTONE left Hawarden on Monday, November 5th, for Birmingham to take part in the meetings of the National Liberal Federation. At Birmingham he was enthusiastically cheered as he drove bareheaded from Snow Hill to the Town Hall. Mr. Osler, president of the Birmingham Liberal Association, occupied the chair, and in opening the proceedings presented Mr. Gladstone with an address.

Mr. Gladstone spoke of the very important part which Birmingham played in the politics of the country; and he trusted that, whatever change they might make in the future, Birmingham would never forget the splendid services of Mr. John Bright. In dealing with Irish affairs, Mr. Gladsone admitted that he had made a mistake in saying that twenty-one Irish members had been imprisoned, when really there had only been sixteen; but he flatly contradicted Mr. Balfour's statement that the late Government had treated Irish members in a similar manner. He advised Mr. Balfour not to practice a system of absentee administration, but to go to the country and inquire of the people as to what was its real state. Mr. Gladstone, referring to foreign affairs, said the Liberals did not object to Lord Salisbury's policy during the last two years. There did not appear, however, to be any mitigation in the causes of danger in the Balkan Peninsula; and the attempt to solve the American fisheries question had ended in egregious failure.

THE SACKVILLE INCIDENT.

With reference to the difficulty which had arisen regarding Lord Sackville, Mr. Gladstone said:—

I shall give no opinion upon the sufficiency of the ground for the dismissal of the British Envoy from Washington. It is extremely unfortunate that a matter which originally seemed to bear the form of a question of individual discretion or indiscretion should have taken such a course that it has ended in this infliction of a serious slight and disparagement upon this country, because, short of any actual rupture of friendly relations, to send an Ambassador his passport and require him to leave the country without the concurrence of his own Government is one of the strongest measures that can be taken between two Powers who are in alliance together. I hope that this matter will be found susceptible of satisfactory explanation. Not a word has been said, or will be said, I trust, in this country, to increase its difficulties; but it certainly ought to have the effect of moderating a little and keeping in bounds the spirit of vaunting braggadocio which is in vogue among our political opponents with respect to the foreign affair of the country.

With regard to domestic questions, he said they were told that the National Debt Bill, the Local Government Bill, and other measures were the work of Liberal Unionists. But Liberal Unionists had no need to show they had been busy, for they could show a great and glorious trophy in the Coercion Act. He held that the imposition of the wheel tax would be retrogressive. Whilst admitting that the Liberal party had lost a majority of men and wealth and position, he took a sanguine view of the future of their cause, instancing by-elections and recent municipal contests as a proof that they were on the winning side.

DOES NOT INTEND TO RETIRE FROM PUBLIC LIFE.

Several meetings took place on Tuesday, Nov. 6, in connection with the assembling of the National Liberal Federation at Birmingham, and Mr. Gladstone delivered three speeches. In the morning he received a deputation from the Walsall Liberal Association, who presented him with an address. In reply, he said he did not intend to retire from public life, if health and strength were continued to him, so long as the Irish question remained unsolved.

WORKING MEN IN PARLIAMENT.

A presentation was made to Mr. Gladstone in the evening on behalf of the working men of Birmingham. In replying to an address, Mr. Gladstone referred to the subject of the representation of working men in Parliament, remarking that there was a peculiar difficulty in the way—namely, that of a pecuniary nature.

It was for the good of the community that there should be a competent number of working men representatives, and at present they had not reached that number. In his opinion it ought to be the object and the duty of public men to consider any effectual means whereby that difficulty, as regarded the peculiar case of the working man, might be removed in some manner entirely consistent with his absolute honour and independence and with perfect parliamentary equality with the colleague whom he would find within the walls of the House of Commons. If any plan of that kind could be devised he should consider it a very great honour to suggest it, and to support it.

He was convinced that there was no great purpose to which the mind and faculties of men could be pressed that the English people were not in an eminent degree capable of achieving; and in conclusion he assured the working men of Birmingham that they had the opportunity of establishing more and more the connection between industry and art which was alike the instrument for elevating the character and the habits of the people, and the effective means of increasing their material prosperity.

HOME RULE IS NOT DEAD.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to a resolution of confidence at a great public meeting at Birmingham on Wednesday night, denied that Home Rule was dead.

The Irish must and did resent an Administration which, while professing devotion to the execution of the law, never failed to manifest its contempt for law when it was inconvenient to its purposes and aims. Having contrasted the law of combination, the law of public meeting, and the treatment of prisoners in England and Ireland, the right honourable gentleman pointed out that whereas in Scotland the crofters were enabled to obtain relief from their arrears of rent, in Ireland the power to deal with arrears was withheld, and the tenant was left at the mercy of the landlord. He held the Government to be responsible for any fatal consequences which might result from evictions. After describing the Mitchelstown incident as an instance of the manner in which the Government omitted to make proper inquiries, he accused them of shamefully upholding lawless conduct. While professing to be the champion of order, the Government indeed were endeavouring to make the sacred principles of law and order odious in the sight of every rational man who had the smallest spark of that love of constitutional freedom by which this country had became great. He accused the Dissentient Liberals of abandoning the traditions of the Liberal party in respect to Ireland, of not maintaining the pledges they gave at the last general election, and of resorting to the very worst practices of old Irish ascendancy—in endeavouring to set the different factions of the Irish people against one another. Alluding to the address of the Irish Nonconformist ministers to Lord Hartington and Lord Salisbury, Mr. Gladstone said that if local knowledge was to be the test of capacity to judge the Home Rule question the subscribers to the address were out of court. Ireland was now fighting with weapons of confidence in a powerful party and the affections of the people of England. If that sentiment were cherished and consolidated it would long endure.

MR. GLADSTONE'S PERORATION.

The right hon. gentleman concluded his address as follows:—

"We have now got Ireland making a thoroughly Constitutional demand—demanding what is, in her own language, a subordinate Parliament, acknowledging in the fullest terms the supremacy of the Parliament of Westminster. How can you know that under all circumstances that moderation of demand will continue. I cannot understand what principle of justice, and still less, if possible, what principle of prudence, it is that induces many—I am glad to say, in my belief, the minority of the people of this country, but still a large minority—to persist in a policy of which the fruits have been unmitigated bitterness, mischief, disparagement, and dishonour. Ah! gentlemen, with what weapons is Ireland fighting this battle? She is not fighting it with the weapons of menace, with a threat of separation, with Fenian outbreaks, with the extension of secret societies. Happily those ideas have gone away into a distance undefined. She is fighting the contest with the weapons of confidence and of affection—of confidence in the powerful party by whose irrevocable decision she knows she is supported, and of affection towards the people of England. May I tell you an incident that will not occupy you two minutes in proof of what I say. In the country, I think, of Limerick, not very many days ago, an Englishman was addressing a crowd of Irish Nationalists on the subject of Home Rule. His carriage, or his train, whichever it was, was just going to depart. Some one carried out 'God Save Ireland,' and there was a loud burst of cheering. The train went away, the cheering subsided. Another voice from the crowd was raised and shouted 'And God Save England,' and cheers louder still, in the language of Shakspeare, 'made the welkin ring again, and fetch shrill echoes from the hollow earth.' Those cheers were the genuine expression of the sentiment of the country. They, our opponents, teach you to rely on the use of this deserted and enfeebled and superannuated weapon of coercion. We teach you to rely upon Irish affection and good will. We teach you not to speculate on the formation of that sentiment. We show you that it is formed already—it is in full force; it is ready to burst forth from every Irish heart, and from every Irish voice. We only beseech you by resolute persistence in that policy you have adopted to foster, to cherish, to consolidate that sentiment, and so to act that in space it shall spread from the north of Ireland to the south, and from the west of Ireland to the east, and in time it shall extend and endure from this present date until the last of the years and the last of the centuries that may still be reserved in the counsels of Providence to work out the destinies of mankind." (Cheers, which lasted ten minutes.)

A GIPSY CEREMONIAL.

A STRANGE solemnity at Buda-Pest was recently held in connection with the unveiling of a monument erected in the Metropolitan Cemetry to the memory of a celebrated gipsy musician, Lajos Berkes, who died last year. The monument, which is a handsome marble obelisk, was the gift of the Hungarian National Casino Club, and many of the Magnates who are members contributed largely to the cost. The ceremony of unveiling was conducted in a singular yet impressive way. An actor of the People's Theatre delivered with much pathos a speech extolling the many merits of the dead gipsy, who was commonly known as "Zigeuner Primas" or Gipsy Primate. Four hundred Zigeuners surrounded the obelisk, and played on their violins various compositions of their great Master, in presence of a vast concourse of citizens and a numerous contingent of the Hungarian aristocracy. At the close of the ceremony, the four hundred gipsies threw themselves on the ground at the foot of the monument, and broke out into mournful wailing, many of them reciting the favourite songs of their idol.

Subsequently they visited the grave of Raczy Pali, another great Zigeuner musician, where they prostrated themselves, shedding copious tears over the wreaths and flowers on the tombstone and kissing the earth around it. They then played several melodies composed by Raczy Pali, after which, going back to the obelisk, they danced round it, and went through various wild antics. On returning to town they held a banquet, at which they drank till a late hour on the following day to the memory of the deceased and to his eternal welfare in the Zigeuner Paradise. The son of the deceased Primate has succeeded to the control of his father's band. It was he who, during the recent visit of the Prince of Wales to Gorgeny, in Transylvania, was engaged with his musicians by Crown-Prince Rudolph to entertain his Imperial Highness's guests.

Upwards of 300,000 wreaths were placed on the graves of the Vienna Central Cemetery during the week ending, November 5th, and quite as many found their way to the small suburban burial grounds. Before the snow sets in the wreaths will be collected and piled up in a huge heap—the height of a three-storeyed house—and will then be sold by auction. The iron and brass wire with which they are made is then extracted, and, after being smelted, is remanufactured into wire. The old wire, which is called in trade "Wire of the Dead," represents an average value of 80,000 florins.

THE STORY OF A SPANISH ADVENTURER.

THE trial of Prado for the murder of Marie Aguetant, which so excited Paris three winters ago, began on Monday (5th inst.) There were eight persons in the dock, some of whom are held to have been subsequent accomplices, and others are merely charged with being engaged with the chief prisoner in a swindling association. The five male prisoners are Spaniards, and all save Prado commonplace. The women are Eugenie Fo estier, of Boulogne-sur-Mer, a rather good-looking blonde; an adventuress named Mathilde Dault; and a very pretty Bordelaise young lady of good family, Mauricette Couronneau, who is rather to be pitied than severely dealt with. Prado, *alias* Count de Linski, de Castillon, de Haroy Mendoza, is one of those adventurers who prey at Casinos on rich and credulous women, representing themselves as noblemen.

MET HER AT THE EDEN.

If we are to accept the case for the prosecution, he stands no chance of being acquitted. Marie Aguetant, whom he is charged with murdering, lived with a croupier of a gambling club. As he never came home before two in the morning, and she disliked solitude, she used often to step across from her elegantly arranged lodging to the Eden Theatre, where, owing to the display of made brilliants she was called "la femme aux diamants." In November, 1885, she picked up Prado at the Eden, and the indictment says he straightway tried to murder her, but was prevented from doing so when he remembered that the servant had taken away his hat, in which his name was written, but he succeeded on the night of 14th January, 1886. When the croupier came home at two in the morning the murdered woman was found lying on the carpet in a pool of blood with her throat cut. The desk and drawers had been unlocked and robbed of £2,400 worth of debentures and £200 in money, and of all her jewels, which were numerous.

THE SHIRT WITH THE BLOODSTAINS.

The earings were taken from her ears after the crime was committed. The criminal slipped away while the police were searching for him. He was in a lodging which he took for himself and Eugenie Forestier, not a hundred yards away. He was agitated on returning home, talked of a fearful crime having been committed in the next street, and spent a sleepless night. Eugenie noticed that his cuffs were missing, and that his hands and shirt were bloodstained. The next day he gave her two bank-notes for household expenses, which were cut as if with the point of a knife. She went out to market, and, on coming in with her purchases, saw him burning his shirt and a new pair of boots, for which mad action she lectured him. A day later he went out, and in the evening started for Madrid, taking Eugenie as far as Bretigny. She was alarmed at his manner, and afterwards it flashed across her mind that he was the murderer of Marie Aguetant.

DARE NOT TURN THE JEWELS TO CASH.

Prado sent for the woman Forestier, intending to take her by way of Lisbon to America, but gambled away his money, and did not dare to realize the jewels. Finally they both went to Bordeaux, where he hired a furnished villa in the suburbs belonging to Mdme. Couronneau, the mother of Mauricette. Prado was enamoured of the daughter, of whom he eventually became the lover. He pretended to be smitten with the more mature charms of Mdme. Couroneau, who believed him. It is needless to go into the history of her intrigue, which was brought to an end on her discovering his relations with her daughter. After robbing the goldsmith's shop at Rayanan of goods valued at £400, Prado left for Paris with the two women, placing Eugenie at a place he had taken to serve as a trysting place for a gang that he was forming and taking Mauricette to an hotel in the Cours de la Reine. When there he tried to rob Lorenzo, who was a fellow lodger of a box filled with gems. The waiter seeing him with the box taxed him with having stolen it, on which he dropped it and ran away. He was then captured.

THE BEAUTY OF MAURICETTE.

Even the gendarmes who guard the dock are astounded at the prisoner's answers to the judges. Prado breaks out into rhapsodies about the beauty of Mauricette. He declares that the judge allowed him to see her for some time alone in his inner office in the hope of coaxing him to confess. The other day the judge lectured him for his want of respect and his abusive way of speaking to the bench. Such conduct was tolerated to let the jury see what sort of a fellow was before them, but it would be borne with no longer. The answers must not be explanations or pleadings, but brief and to the point. Prado replied that if he could not state things in his own way it was better to be gagged at once and taken to the slaughter-house.

LIVED ALWAYS BY SWINDLING.

Mathilde Dault was then examined. It was thought that she was a receiver of the jewels stolen by Prado, and perhaps an accessory after the fact in Marie Aguetant's murder. She confessed to having received jewels from him, but then added that she was not sure. Of course she knew that Prado, alias Linska, was not lawfully possessed of the watch shown to the jury, and she had told those to whom she wanted to sell it that she had inherited it from her mother. Why she told this lie she could not say. Jose Garcia answered the President in a strong Spanish accent. As the lover of Mathilde Dault he is charged with being a receiver of the stolen jewels. He began by protesting against being styled an adventurer in the indictment, and with living from hand to mouth, and always by trickery and swindling. He was a man of family. He unfortunately got married young to an elderly woman. When he ought to have been at school, he went in with her to a church, and a priest being there they were married. He did not desert her and her three children, but was merely separated from her. As to his status he said he was a Commander of the Order of Isabella the Catholic, and had been governor of a province.

AFFAIRS IN ZANZIBAR.

THE following extracts from correspondence, bearing date Sept ember 24th, received in England from Zanzibar, have been published, and bear out the reports furnished to us by our own correspondents:—

I had the pleasure of writing to you by last mail, and giving you some Zanzibar news. Since then many things have happened, and the whole coast is in a state of disturbance. The Germans are trying an experiment in governing Africans; they have begun in a wrong way, as every one sees, including perhaps themselves, and by their folly have made a peaceful settlement of the mainland an impossibility for a long time to come, and ruined at one blow the thriving trade built up by the British Indian traders during so many years. To take things in their order, as soon as the Germans entered on their duties at the custom houses on the coast they called upon the Walis, or Governors, of the Sultan to give up to them the Arab flags which they proposed to hoist up along with their own. The Walis, or Governors, of Bagamoyo and Pangani refused without explicit orders from the Sultan to do this. Thereupon at Pangani the German officials of the East African Association cut down the Sultan's flag-staff and hoisted their own flag; and in order to punish the Wali for his disobedience, tried to take him into custody. The Wali, or Governor, hid himself somewhere, and ultimately crossed over Zanzibar. The German men-of-war in the meanwhile landed a party at Pangani, who went into a mosque with the officers' dog, broke open the doors and the Wali's, or Governor's, private harem, and, according to some accounts, insulted the women. They also indulged in insulting remarks against the Arabs and their Sultan.

CUTTING DOWN THE GERMAN FLAGSTAFF.

The natives thereupon took up arms, cut down the German flagstaff, and turned out all the Germans, and put themselves in a state of war. Some two or three German custom-house clerks shut themselves up in their house. No Indian traders were molested, but none permitted to leave. This happened in the beginning of the present month. From the position of the town the men-of-war, where they were anchored, were quite powerless. On this news reaching Zanzibar the Consul-General sent off Her Majesty's ship Griffon with Mr.

M. ZOLA "ON THE SIDE OF THE ANGELS."

MR. GEORGE MOORE contributes to the *St. James's Gazette* an article with the above heading which having set up he proceeds at once to demolish thus :—

The realistic novel is the *rara avis*, and should be welcomed as such. At the present moment there are not a dozen in the world, nor is there likelihood of the number being appreciably increased. An unusually intellectual generation may produce from three to five. The man will never be born who will write three : two at the utmost. But a man may write twenty volumes of poetry, of philosophy, of history. As time goes on, poetry, history, philosophy will so multiply that the most eager for study will turn away dismayed, and the learned will not even know the names of their predecessors. There is nothing, as time goes on, that will not increase out of all reckoning, except the realistic novel.

ZOLA'S NOVELS NOT REALISTIC.

I hear some one ask, What about Zola, who produces one a year. Zola's novels are poems, and have nothing to do with realism. If you seek a synthesis, you pass from observation into poetry and philosophy ; and Zola's work is as obviously and as wholly synthe-tical as Victor Hugo's. Strictly speaking, realistic writing has never been attempted except by Henri Monnier and Jane Austen. The realistic novel is the expression of a phase of life which the writer has lived through. Having this definition well in mind, look round literature and convince yourself *a posteriori*. France is especially poor in realistic fiction—the "Pere Goriot," fragments of "Les Illusions Perdues," and "Madame Bovari." I have not read all Daudet. I dare say he has written a realistic novel : we might admit "Sapho." In England "Tom Jones," "Emma," "Vanity Fair ;" possibly there may be two or three more. Realistic literature is unknown in Germany, Italy, Spain ; and to make up the first dozen we have to turn to Russia.

By no stretching of the meaning of the word "realistic" can we include as such any of M. Zola's novels—no, not even the "Assommoir." The observation on which it is based is far too general, far too subjective. In judging M. Zola, critics have examined the matter and closed their eyes to the form, and so have been deceived ; and it has become necessary to remind them that mire is not more real than clouds. The error concerning M. Zola, though it originated in the matter, has found foothold in the form. For the great and unique gift of this writer lies not in his descriptive powers, magnificent as they are (that is to say, not in what is usually understood as descriptive power—the power of rendering in words surfaces and aspects of things, as did Gautier, De Quincey, and Hugo), but a power of lifting detail into such intense relief that the illusion of life is more vivid in his works than in those of any other writer.

A DISTINCT FORM OF NOVEL.

Deceived by the brilliant lighting and by the ingredients used, M. Zola has been written down a realist ; but no popular judgment was ever more shallow or incorrect. From the beginning M. Zola held the power of evoking and setting forth, with strange art detail ; and without wavering, without faltering, and continously he has exercised this power ; and with it he has conquered the world. If you read Zola from this side, you will find him a man of magnificent genius ; you will find he has done what no novelist—and I do not except Balzac—has done : he has created a distinct and recognizable form of nove', a form that owes all to his genius and will perish with it ; for the form is narrow and sterile, like the form of Racine, and admits of no further development.

Genius and stupidity never stray from their respective paths ; talent wanders to and fro following every light. It is impossible not to be moved by the sublime inflexible march of this man from the first to the sixteenth volume of the Rougon-Macquart series. Though you be friend or foe, it seems to me impossible not to admire such fixity of idea.

"LA TERRE" AND "LE REVE."

Last year he wrote "La Terre," which, for coarseness and sheer brutality, carries us back to Rabelais and Swift ; this year he writes "Le Reve," which, for pure passion and beautiful imagination, sometimes recalls Shelley and sometimes Shakspeare. And surely a writer who can do this deserves something better than such literary justice as a jury and a judge may administer. "Le Reve" is at once the most commonplace and original story in the world. It is, in short, the story of King Cophetua and the beggar. But with what admirable genius Zola has narrated the story ! Angelique is the illegitimate daughter of Sidonie Saccard, the sister of Saccard the great speculator in La Curee. When nine years old, Angelique was found in the snow, and adopted as their child by some childless vestment makers in the town of Beaumont. In an old house where the Huberts had embroidered chasubles and mitres for 400 years she grows up *tres passionnee et tres pure*. There is the ancient cathedral, whose history, mingling as it does with that of the great family. Les Hautecœur, is, as told by Zola, one of the enchantments of the book ; and how admirably the woof is woven, for it is the son of the Archbishop, one of the last of the Hautecœurs (the Archbishop took orders on the death of his wife, who, disguised as a painter of stained glass, falls in love with Angelique as she sits at her window embroidering Saints and Angels. The girl has read nothing but the legends painted in the windows ; and as she embroidered many stories of miracles with silk and gold thread, she embroidered them also in her heart. She waits for a knight to come for her, and she is not disappointed ; and when the young man whom she saw vaguely in the moon-lit garden beneath her window comes in a blouse to mend the cathedral windows, she knows instinctively it is a disguise. And she is right. The Bishop's son, the last of the Hautecœurs, loves antique religious art, and he affects the artisan of old time. Nothing more youthful and beautiful than the Romeo and Juliet, when Felicien climbs the balcony and remains with Angelique till daybreak ; nothing more grand than the scene in sepulchral silence of the cathedral beneath the gathering shadows of the columned arches in the coloured twilight of the legender panes, when Angelique begs the consent of the stern prelate who has come to pray to be assuaged of the too carnal love of his dead wife which still lingers in him. In the hallowed light she kneels ; her garden hat has fallen back and her gold hair is like an aureole about her ; she is now like St. Agnes in the window, whose story she has embroidered so often. Only one word is spoken by the prelate, "Never!" Nor does he relent until he comes to give extreme unction ; and then he says, "Si Dieu veut, je veux." Angeliqu seems to recover, and in the great cathedral white with surplices and aflame with candles, alive with its faithful people and priests, her dream is realised. She weds fortune, beauty, and power, above all hope. She smiles, knowing she carries death within her in the midst of this joy and celebration of her victory ; and as she passed over the threshold of the great door, at the top of the stair leading to the street, she sank on her bridegroom's arm. Is it not there the joy of life ends ? "She raised herself with a last effort ; she put her mouth to Felicien's mouth, and in that kiss she died." The last words of the book are : "The vision having come from the invisible, returned to the invisible. It was but an appearance that fades after having created an illusion. All is but dream. And on the summit of happiness Angelique disappeared in the little breath of a kiss."

HIS STRENGTH AND SHORTCOMINGS.

Even this cursive analysis should make it clear that [redacted]" is a work of genius, at least in conception ; [redacted]ution I can give no idea—an extract would [redacted] I can only say that though it contains [redacted]rably written pages, M. Zola's style seems [redacted]more personal here than elsewhere ; and this [redacted]lity and independance are achieved not by ex[redacted]n and distortion of language, but by increas[redacted]s of phrase, at times of an almost classical [redacted]the last literary schools in France—les [redacted]les Symbolistes—have affected much [redacted]ritual and love of stained glass. M. [redacted]ppropriated and absorbed all their [redacted]decoration, and false piety, and [redacted] triumphant way.

[redacted] book are so consequent upon, [redacted], its strength, that it seems [redacted] out or explain them. M. [redacted] to grapple with mental [redacted]ange and complex myste[redacted] ; had he done so, the [redacted]ognizable in style as it [redacted]been said, is a unique [redacted]ail ; and as he never [redacted]he does not fail to [redacted]*ans son ensamble*. [redacted] be stirred. You [redacted]of the characters and imagine [redacted]or circumstances and surroundings. [redacted]a purely mental conception of passion [redacted]ity, which through the extraordinary force [redacted]intensity of its environment rises into a sort of shadow life.

ROMANTIC LICENSE.

Midnight is dark outside, and the sleepers do not yet know that it is M. Zola who knocks at their doors with the lamp of Romance. Will Mr. Lang awake and let him in ?

Lately it has been discussed with alternate anger and gravity, that if you want romance you must accede the right to dig a hole in Africa for some one to fall into. I am not sure I am quoting correctly ; but such is the impression let on my mind of the recent controversy regarding magic potions and pirates of the Spanish Main. No one has ventured to insinuate that they are not as essential to romance as eggs to an omelette. We tremble before the varying tint of the maiden's cheek, and we labour after a roar of schoolboy laughter. Such is our literary work. In it "Le Reve" will not find a place ; but "Le Reve" will not remain unread, should any linger among us who, not having finally decided that romance consists solely of digging holes in Africa and blowing up pirates on the Spanish Main, incline to the old heresy that Romance lies rather in the eternal aspiration after such overlowing measure of strength, fortune, and love as life has got for giving.

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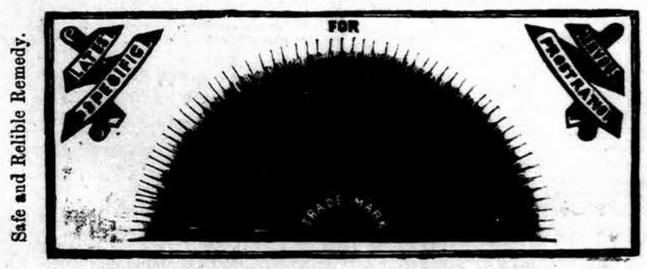

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